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THE
CLASS OF 1844,

HARVARD COLLEGE.

PREPARED FOR THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR GRADUATION,

BY THE CLASS SECRETARY.



CAMBRIDGE:
WELCH, BIGELOW, AND COMPANY,
PRINTERS TO THE UNIVERSITY.
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PREFACE.

THIS volume has been prepared in accordance with the following vote of the Class, passed at their regular annual meeting on Commencement Day, 1868:—

“ *Voted*, That the Class Secretary be requested to address a circular to the members of the Class, requesting them to communicate to him such information as they are willing to give as regards themselves and their lives since graduation, and also in regard to other members of the Class, and that the same be prepared by him and printed, to be laid before the Class at its twenty-fifth Anniversary.”

The circular was issued on the 10th of October, 1868. In it the Secretary so far exceeded his instructions as to ask his classmates for information with regard to their lives prior as well as subsequent to graduation, in order that the work which he was charged with the duty of editing might present a complete history of the Class. He also requested each member to put his communication into the form in which he preferred that it should be printed, in order that the proposed work should constitute, as far as possible, a series of autobiographies.

Replies to this circular were received from only a small number of the Class, and of this number a portion only furnished the full account of themselves which was desired. It was at first intended to print these replies precisely as they were received, thus carrying out the plan of making a series of strictly autobiographical sketches. But as their number proved in the sequel to be comparatively inconsiderable, and it appearing doubtful, on careful examination, whether more than one or two of them had been prepared by their authors in the form in which they would prefer to have them printed, it was thought best to recast them, at least so far as was necessary to give

the completed work that air of homogeneousness which was desirable. As much as possible, however, the words of the originals have been retained.

In cases where no reply to the circular was received the Secretary has endeavored to supply the omission with such information as he could procure from other sources. Among those of which he has availed himself are "The Class-Book," in which every member who graduated with the Class, with but three exceptions, entered his name, and the date and place of his birth, seven only adding sketches of their early life; the pamphlet prepared in 1864 by Dr. Slade, together with letters received by him at that time from eight members of the Class, and since preserved with the records; The Genealogical Register, Dr. Palmer's "Necrology of the Alumni of Harvard College," and other similar works. The Secretary has also been much indebted to relatives and friends of deceased or absent members, and to Mr. Sibley, Librarian of Harvard College, and editor of the Triennial Catalogue, to whom he owes much information otherwise unattainable, and many valuable suggestions.

Of the several memoirs *twenty-three* were written substantially by the parties themselves; viz. those of Baldwin, Bradford, Brooks, Codman, Dalton, Faulkner, Fuller (written for the Genealogical Register), Gould, Greeley, Hale, Hartwell (letter to Slade), Hoar (letter to Slade), Johnson, Morison, Noyes, Rogers, Sawyer, Sears, Sewall (letters to Slade and to Secretary), F. Smith, Tilton, Walker, E. Wheelwright.

Four were written by other persons;—that of Batchelder by his brother, Samuel Batchelder, Jr.; Crowell, by P. H. Sears; Lemmon, by R. M. Bradford; and Lord, by his father, Melvin Lord.

The remainder, *thirty-four* in number, were compiled by the Secretary; *sixteen* of them with some assistance from the parties themselves,—viz. Baker (Class-Book), Blair (Class-Book), Capen, Chauncey (Class-Book and letter to Secretary), Dwight (letter to Slade), Francis, Harris, Hunt, Middleton, G. F. Parkman, F. Parkman, Peabody (Class-Book), Prescott, Saltonstall, Slade, Snow; and *eighteen* without such assistance,—viz. *Cary, Clarke, Dabney, *Davis, Farnsworth, *Hildreth, *Hinds, Jones,

Lewis, Perry, Sayles, *J. B. Smith, *Stone, Treadwell, Wheatland, H. B. Wheelwright, Wild.

It was the Secretary's design that the memoirs of classmates who have died should, as a rule, occupy more space than the sketches of those who are still living. But he has not been able to carry out fully this intention. He regrets that he was unable to say more of Hildreth and Sayles, and especially that the account of Stone is not more full and complete. The recent date of Mr. Stone's death, and the difficulty experienced in obtaining information concerning him, owing to subsequent illness and death in his family, will, it is hoped, excuse this deficiency. Mr. Fuller's death occurred when the memoir, prepared by himself a few years since for the Genealogical Register, was already in print, and it was too late to add more than the simple announcement of his death. The memoir of Hinds is by far the longest in the book; his service and death in the war, it was thought, would justify this distinction. That of Cary, owing to his early death, is naturally filled to a greater extent than any other with details of college life. It is chiefly compiled from "Recollections of George B. Cary, Jr., by Francis Parkman, Jr.," written in 1848 for Mr. Cary's mother, as well as from copies of some of Cary's letters, and information personally furnished by his relatives. The memoir of J. B. Smith is almost entirely derived from a sermon preached soon after his death by Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, Ky., who also communicated by letter some additional facts. That of Whitcomb has been made up chiefly from the account of him given by his brother, soon after his death, to R. Codman, then acting as Class Secretary pro tem. In the preparation of the memoir of Davis the Secretary has been greatly assisted by Judge Devens and by Hon. George T. Davis.

The account of Perry has been compiled by the Secretary from the published Diplomatic Correspondence of the U. S. Government, and from newspaper articles, especially from those in the New York Evening Post, extending through a series of years. It has been approved by his relatives in this country, who also kindly furnished useful memoranda. That of Middleton, condensed from his reply to the circular, has been revised and approved by his father.

It will be observed that several names are given in the biographies in a form different from that which they have in the

College catalogues and in the Triennial. The change, in every case, has been made at the request of the parties concerned, or in conformity with their own usage, and is in most instances mentioned, and the reasons for it stated in the text. The names thus changed are those of Blair, Chauncey, Greeley, Hartwell, Johnson, and Fayette Smith.

At the end of the lives some statistics of the Class are given, followed by an account of the Class Fund and the Class Album, and by a list of the Class as it is printed in the Triennial Catalogue for the present year. The volume closes with some Memorials of College Life, which it was thought would prove acceptable.

In presenting to the Class this record of the lives of its members, the Secretary trusts that its perusal will afford them as much pleasure as he has himself found in its compilation; and that as his endeavor to perform the task assigned him has had the effect of enlarging his sympathies for all his classmates, so its result may serve to renew their acquaintance with each other, and to keep alive the old Class spirit of their college days.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT,
Class Secretary.

CLASS OFFICERS IN 1869.

COMMITTEE ON CLASS MEETINGS.

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE,
BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD,
AARON CHARLES BALDWIN.

TRUSTEES OF THE CLASS FUND.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
ROBERT CODMAN.

CLASS SECRETARY.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT.



THE CLASS OF 1844.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BAKER.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BAKER was born October 10, 1822, in Salisbury Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father, an honest and independent farmer, was of German origin ; his mother was of Scotch descent. At the age of twelve he was sent to a boarding-school at Litiz, in his native county, where he remained two years, after which, being destined for the mercantile profession, he was placed in a wholesale and retail store about thirty miles from home. He remained there only a week ; when, disgusted with the employment, he ran away. From this time until he had reached the age of seventeen he remained on his father's farm, with the exception of six months passed at a school in West Chester.

Having now decided to make the law his profession, he set about preparing for college, and accordingly again entered an academy, where his severe application, to make up for lost time, brought on an attack of illness. Recovering from this at the end of nine months he entered Newark College, in partial connection with the Sophomore class, but at the end of one term was admitted to full standing. Having been again attacked by illness, however, he obtained an honorable dismissal, and returned to his father's farm to regain his health. This being in part accomplished, and thinking the climate of New England

might be more favorable to him, he, in September, 1842, entered Harvard College as an University student, attached to the Class of 1845. His health improving, he was able, the next year, by some hard study, to join the Class of 1844, in the second term of the Junior year, and remained with them till they graduated.

The above is condensed from his autobiography in the Class-Book, dated April 27, 1844. He has not been heard from directly since graduating, but is reported to be married and to be practising law in San Francisco, California.

May, 1869.

AARON CHARLES BALDWIN.

AARON CHARLES BALDWIN, son of Aaron and Elizabeth Esther (Marett) Baldwin, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 7, 1824.

He was educated at Chauncey Hall School, and entered Harvard College with the Class as a Freshman, without conditions. At the end of the Sophomore year he was obliged to leave college on account of weakness of his eyes.

The next year, although still unable to study, he attended the lectures of the Dane Law School.

He entered a counting-house in 1845, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1860, at which time he retired from active business.

In 1853, on petition of the Class, he received the degree of A. B., and had the great satisfaction of being enrolled in the catalogue with the Class of 1844.

April 29, 1869.

*FRANCIS LOWELL BATCHELDER.

FRANCIS LOWELL BATCHELDER, son of Samuel and Mary (Montgomery) Batchelder, was born in that part of Chelmsford, Massachusetts, which is now within the limits of the city of Lowell, April 2, 1825.

His father's family is believed to have originated in Dorsetshire, England, whence John Batchelder, yeoman, emigrated to this country about the year 1640, and settled in Salem. On his maternal side he was of Scotch extraction, — his mother's grandfather, John Montgomery, leaving Glasgow for Philadelphia at the age of twenty, at the instance of a brother who was prosperously established in the latter city. It was, perhaps, from this ancestor, or from his mother's father, who bore the same name, and who was in command of the forces at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during the War of 1812, that he derived his strong and very early developed taste for music, especially for the violin, upon which instrument he became quite a proficient, as his grandfather and great-grandfather had been before him.

A few weeks before his sixth birthday his parents removed with their seven children, six sons and one daughter, to Saco, Maine, where his father assumed direction of the affairs of the York Manufacturing Company, established there a few years before, rescuing them from a state of feebleness and depression, and conducting them to the state of high prosperity which they still enjoy. Here he received such manner of schooling and preparation for college as was obtainable at the "Thornton Academy," an institution

of some pretensions at that place and time, — now, however, extinct, — entering college from this seminary, as a Freshman, in 1840. By the removal of his father's family from Saco to Cambridge he found himself at home before the close of the first term of his Junior year, and pleasantly established there, — his father having purchased the house on Brattle street (then called Mount Auburn Road), known as the Vassall house, from having been owned and occupied by Colonel Henry Vassall of ante-revolutionary memory.

Upon graduating in 1844, at the early age of nineteen, he gave a full year to general studies, the *belles-lettres*, modern languages, and, above all, to music, to which he could now devote himself more assiduously than ever. He delighted friends and acquaintances with the versatility of his acquirements, — singing with great sweetness and feeling, playing the organ, the piano-forte, and the violin with taste and scientific accuracy, — producing several musical compositions of merit, familiarizing himself with German and Italian, studying some practical aspects of horticulture and architecture, and acquiring a fair degree of skill at the easel.

But the time had now arrived when the cares and responsibilities of manhood were in great measure to supplant these recreations and amenities of youth, although the taste for these pursuits and the influence exerted by them on his character were never lost. In the year 1845 he commenced the study of law in the office of Edward Blake, Esq., and in 1848 received the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Dane Law School. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession, opening an office in what was known as Minot's Building, directly opposite the Court House, his premises communicating with those of his preceptor, Mr. Blake. After the usual round of miscellaneous practice, his attention became by degrees concentrated upon

the business of conveyancing and the management of trusts, to which he finally gave himself almost exclusively. But, though actively engaged in professional duties, he nevertheless found time for the indulgence of his artistic tastes, and for taking a prominent and very useful part in the affairs of the parish of Christ Church, Cambridge, of which he was for several years treasurer, and in the municipal concerns of the then but newly organized city of Cambridge, serving in the Common Council and upon various important committees.

He married, December 2, 1851, Susan Cabot Foster, youngest child of Charles C. Foster, of Cambridge, and at once began housekeeping in a house planned mainly by himself, and built under his personal supervision, on Phillips Place, Cambridge. Here, in 1852, a daughter, Amy, and, in 1856, a son, Charles Foster, were born to him. His health, which had never been robust, began to fail soon after his marriage, and the insidious advances of consumption became gradually more and more apparent. Various courses of remedial treatment having been pursued without success, and several shorter tours, sojournings at the seaside, &c., essayed with only moderate and temporary benefit, he undertook, in the spring of 1857, a journey to Florida, accompanied by his wife and infant son. Returning in a few months in what seemed like improved health, he renewed the experiment the succeeding November, only to add another to the long list of consumptives who have left the pleasures, the certain comforts, and the manifold assured advantages of home in the profitless search after an illusory phantom of health in distant regions. He died very peacefully at Hibernia, Fleming's Island, Florida, February 9, 1858.

Nearly a year subsequent to his death, at the annual meeting of the Harvard Musical Association, resolutions were adopted and remarks made which are introduced here

as a fitting close to this imperfect sketch, especially as they dwell upon certain points which the writer has left untouched, relative to Mr. Batchelder's connection with this society and with the Boston Music Hall Association. The resolutions were as follows : —

"Whereas, Since the last meeting of the Harvard Musical Association, the hand of Death has taken from us one who had been closely identified with its interests and pleasures :

"Resolved, That we hold very dear to our hearts the memory of FRANCIS LOWELL BATCHELDER ; that we recall with pleasure the recollection of his singularly pure and lovely Christian life and conversation ; that we esteem it a privilege to have known and loved one who was in every way so worthy of affection and esteem, and that here especially, and, on this anniversary which brings to mind the pleasant recollections of college days and college friends, we shall long recall to memory the face, the presence, and the conversation of him who has gone from among us.

"Resolved, That we tender to his family our sincere sympathy for the irreparable loss that they have sustained, and rejoice with them in the painless recollections of his blameless life and character, and that these resolves be transmitted to them and entered upon the records of the Association."

Before the resolutions were passed Dr. J. B. Upham spoke as follows : —

"It is with much hesitation, Mr. President, after the beautiful and touching tribute just rendered to the memory of our departed brother, that I rise and attempt to add a single word. But the relations sustained between Batchelder and myself were such and so intimate, while he was living, that I cannot refrain from giving some expression to my sorrow at his early death.

"As is known to most present, he was for many years a member of this Association ; and, whether in the capacity of private fellowship, or as one of its most faithful and efficient officers, he had always its best interests at heart. It was here and in this connection, as likewise in his capacity as clerk of the Boston Music Hall

Association, where he performed his duty most faithfully and assiduously, that my acquaintance with him began, — an acquaintance always coupled with esteem and respect, which soon ripened into friendship and ultimately into intimacy and the strongest attachment. More particularly, during the last two years of his life, were we drawn together by the bond of sympathy in a common object and topic of interest, having relation, I mean, to that noble structure, — the embodiment both of science and of art, — *the Organ*, which was his favorite instrument.

“I have now in my possession a ruler made from one of the keys of the old organ in Christ Church, in Cambridge, where our friend was accustomed to worship, and where he often officiated as organist in the three or four years preceding his death. This relic he gave me on the morning of my departure for Europe, a couple of years ago. The instrument from which it was taken was, in itself, a curiosity, and in its day a valuable work, — some of the incidents of whose history are most interesting and remarkable ; it having been built so early as about the year 1760, by the famous John Snetzler of London, robbed, in the Revolutionary War, by the besieging army under Washington, of its six leaden stops (which were then put to a more practical use), and taken down and exchanged for the present instrument some dozen or fifteen years since, — an event (this last) over which Batchelder, in his gentle and refined taste, never ceased to mourn. I mention this anecdote, Mr. President, otherwise irrelevant, perhaps, at the present time, as indicating, in some sort, the appreciative and artistic tone which pervaded our friend's nature. And this it was, I can add my testimony, which characterized his whole life, — a spirit of gentleness and refinement and kindness, and goodness of heart ; a love for the picturesque and beautiful in Nature, and for Art in all its forms, — for *music* especially. Add to this a cultivated mind, a well-stored intellect, urbanity and affability of manner and of conversation, and do we wonder it has been said of him, he *never had an enemy*, he *never lost a friend*?

“Mr. Batchelder was by no means demonstrative of his talents or his acquirements. His voice was rarely heard in our meetings, though no one was more constant and punctual in his attendance. So it was elsewhere, whether in the business, the duties, the

rational enjoyments of life. He did much, — he said little. But by a certain something, more easily felt than described, one could not be with him much without acknowledging his excellence and his moral worth. And if we could see, as some believe it will be in our power one day to see, the shadows imprinted on the surrounding objects with which we come into proximity in our daily life — both publicly and in retirement — daguerreotyped, photographed, as it were, we should read all around, I am sure, in his case, the record of a beautiful and blameless life.

“The last time I saw our lamented brother in health was on the occasion to which I have alluded. On my return home, a few months afterwards, he had gone South to escape the severities of our New England spring. After a few months’ sojourn he came back, and I visited him (in company with my friend, Dr. Derby) at his quiet home in Cambridge. We found him cheerful and happy, and full of hopes of recovery; for his disease, as you all know, was that mysterious and insidious one which so simulates health, and steals onward so gradually in its fatal march, and is so almost invariably accompanied by courage and fortitude, and the persistent hoping against hope, that when its end comes, which is death, it appears sudden and surprising. Thus, on the occasion of this visit with our friend and brother, he was himself, as I have said, buoyant and hopeful; to us, however, his doom, even then, was plainly written in the lineaments of his face. We bade him farewell with well-assumed cheerfulness, but with sorrowing hearts, feeling, *knowing*, it to be for the last time.

“He went a second time to Florida, — like the Ponce de Leon, and innumerable multitudes since, in vain search after the fountain of life, — where, in a couple of months, he died, in such manner and with such surroundings as, it seems to me, most fitting he should die, and as he himself, I believe, could most have desired, — in the genial air of Florida, near the coast, not without the presence of relatives and sympathizing friends, — the winds blowing on him incense from the breathing pines inland, and the voice of the sea which he so much loved speaking to him from the shore, — and, floating all around him, the melody with which that delicious climate seems laden, in all seasons, summer and winter, in the day

and in the night, throughout animal and vegetable life, — where, as some poet has beautifully expressed it, even

‘The mute, still air,
Is *Music* slumbering on her instrument.’

“Thus he died, — died as he had lived, patient and uncomplaining to the last, calm and happy and peaceful and resigned, still trusting in God, in the exercise of a Christian faith, and in full hopes of a glorious immortality.”

THOMAS BLAIR.

THOMAS BLAIR was born in Western Pennsylvania November 20, 1825. At the age of twelve he was sent to a boarding-school in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained four years. He then entered the Western University of Pennsylvania, situated in Pittsburg, where he graduated in 1843. In August of the same year he applied for admission to Harvard College, and joined the Class of 1844 in the beginning of the Senior year.

The above is condensed from his autobiography in the Class-Book, dated May 1, 1844. He has there entered his name as it is printed above; but in the Catalogue of Undergraduates for 1843-44, the only year in which he was connected with the College, as well as in the Triennial, it is printed Thomas S. Blair.

After graduating with the Class he returned to Pennsylvania, where he is now reported to be engaged in business at Pittsburg. He has not been heard from directly since graduating.

May, 1860.

RICHARD MAGRUDER BRADFORD.

RICHARD MAGRUDER BRADFORD was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 2d day of November, 1825.

His father was John Bradford, a merchant of Baltimore, son of William Bradford, farmer, of Abingdon, Hartford County, Maryland, a major during the War of Independence, and a descendant of Gamaliel Bradford, of Massachusetts.

His mother, Anna Stricker, was daughter of General John Stricker of Baltimore, who was well known in the annals of Maryland for the active part he took in the defence of Baltimore during the last war with Great Britain. He was captain in the Maryland Line during the Revolutionary War, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and son of Colonel George Stricker, whose father emigrated to this country from Switzerland.

Richard M. Bradford was educated and prepared for college by M. R. McNally, Esq., of Baltimore, in company with his classmate Robert Lemmon, and entered college, in the second term of the Sophomore year, in 1842. During their college life he and Lemmon were intimate companions and room-mates.

After leaving college he studied law in the office of James Mason Campbell, Esq., of Baltimore, for eighteen months, and in the office of the Hon. Hugh Davy Evans, of Baltimore, for nearly a year, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1847. About this time he was seized by the military furor which then pervaded the minds of most

young men in Maryland, and accompanied Captain S. H. Walker, of Texan Ranger notoriety, to Mexico, where he participated in many of the battles and hardships of the Mexican War. On his return he entered upon the practice of law with Robert Lemmon; but after a few months abandoned it for mercantile life, in which he has since remained. Business calling him to California in 1849, he made the journey thither across the Plains, which was, with the exception of the sea voyage around Cape Horn, the only regular route known at that early day. After leaving California he spent some fifteen months in Peru, and returned, by way of Cape Horn, to Baltimore. He went again to South America, and passed several years on the Spanish Main, in Brazil, the West Indies, &c. He has since resided principally in New York and Rhode Island.

He has never been married.

May 28, 1868.

GEORGE MERRICK BROOKS.

GEORGE MERRICK BROOKS was born in Concord, Massachusetts, July 26, 1824, and was the son of Nathan (H. C. 1809) and Mary (Merrick) Brooks.

At an early age he was sent to an academy in his native town, where he remained until twelve years of age, when he went to reside for a year with an uncle in Pomfret, Connecticut. He was fitted for college at a boarding-school in Waltham, Massachusetts. (Class-Book, abridged.)

After his graduation he spent one year in his father's office in Concord, then studied in the Law School for eighteen months, and completed his studies with Messrs. Hopkins and Ames at Lowell. He established himself in the practice of law at Concord, where he has remained ever since. He has had a fair country practice, but as Concord and the vicinity is almost exclusively an agricultural region, his business has not been a very lucrative one.

In the year 1858 he represented the district, comprising the towns of Concord, Lincoln, and Weston, in the State Legislature; the next year he was Senator from the Fourth Middlesex Senatorial District, and was also chosen one of the committee to revise the Statutes of Massachusetts. During the extra session of the Legislature of 1859 he was taken suddenly and seriously ill, and it being deemed advisable for him to travel, in order to fully recuperate, he went to Europe in the spring of 1860 in company with George F. Hoar, of Worcester, now a member of Congress from the Worcester District. He was fully restored to health by his journey, but has never since held any political office, except as a member of Town, County, and District Committees.

He has been on the board of Selectmen of Concord for five years, and for four years has acted as Chairman of the board. He has held no other Town offices of any moment. He is now President of the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and of the Middlesex Institution for Savings, — both institutions located in Concord.

He was married, April 4, 1850, to Abba M. W. Prescott, of Concord, daughter of Timothy and Maria K. Prescott; she died June 10, 1851.

He was married, November 29, 1865, to Mary A. Dillingham, of Lowell, daughter of Artemas and Mary J. Dillingham.

March 29, 1869.

CHARLES JAMES CAPEN.

CHARLES JAMES CAPEN was born in South Boston, Massachusetts, April 5, 1823.

His father was Lemuel Capen, born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 25, 1789, graduated at Harvard College in 1810, minister in Sterling, Massachusetts, and afterward in South Boston; died August 28, 1858.

His mother's maiden name was Mary Ann Hunting. She is still living.

He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard with the Class as a Freshman. He remained through the whole college course, and graduated with the Class at Commencement, receiving his degree the following year.

Immediately after graduating he commenced teaching in Dedham, Massachusetts, where he still resides. September 6, 1852, he was appointed Usher in the Boston Latin School, where he is now Sub-Master.

He was married, April 26, 1848, to Lucy Richmond Seaver, of Dedham, and has two sons, Charles Lemuel, born February 9, 1850, and Edward, born July 13, 1854.

May 13, 1869.

*GEORGE BLANKERN CARY.

GEORGE BLANKERN CARY was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 2, 1824, and was the eldest child of George Blankern and Helen (Paine) Cary. His mother was the daughter of Charles Paine, Esq. (H. C. 1793) and granddaughter of Robert Treat Paine (H. C. 1749), one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

He was successively a pupil of Mr. A. Bronson Alcott, of Mr. Tilly B. Hayward, and of Mr. Charles K. Dillaway ; and he finally entered college from the Boston Latin School. While at the Latin School he received a Franklin Medal.

As a boy, he was remarkable for a grave and serious demeanor, which made him appear much older than he was. Neat and precise in his dress, he had not a particle of the gayety of boyhood about him, and no relish for a boy's ordinary amusements ; his tastes and his recreations were already those of a man. He early showed a fondness for Natural History, and the gift of a set of Cuvier's works, when he was about thirteen years old, inspired him with the idea of establishing a Boy's Natural History Society, to which he gave the name of the Cuvierian, and of which he was the first and only President. Notwithstanding his gravity and reserve, he was by no means unpopular among his fellows, though, as it happened, his chief associates were generally a few years older than himself. He formed at this time, as well as later, many warm and lasting friendships ; and those who were admitted to his confidence were not long in dis-

covering beneath his grave exterior a warm heart, a genial temper, and a strong appreciation of friendly feeling in others.

He entered college with the Class as a Freshman, and at once took the honorable position to which his natural powers, no less than his excellent training, entitled him. He never seemed, however, ambitious of high rank, and never pretended to conceal his preference for some of the branches taught in college and his distaste for others. The facility he had already acquired in the art of composition gave him, from the outset, an easy superiority over most of the Class, in the English Department, and this superiority he maintained without effort to the end. No one ever thought of disputing his title to be considered one of the very best writers in the Class. In the classics, too, he was an excellent scholar; he delighted in philosophical studies, and easily acquired several of the modern languages. But he was far from being what in college is called a "*dig.*" There was a desultoriness in his composition, partly natural and partly imitated, perhaps, from his favorite Lamb, which prevented his attaining the high rank which his natural abilities would otherwise have commanded.

In his Freshman year he lived a somewhat secluded life, and was known to but few of his classmates. He always walked straight to his room after recitations, with a bundle of books under his arm. Gradually, however, a few friends, with tastes similar to his own, fell into the habit of meeting in the evening at his room, which was at Mrs. Gurney's in the Appian Way. The conversation on these occasions often took a literary turn; for Cary was at this time steeped to the lips in Charles Lamb, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, and a few other favorite works. The Bible, too, usually lay upon his table, for his mind was naturally religious, though at this time he never alluded to sacred subjects in conversation.

In the Sophomore year these meetings gave place to others of a somewhat different character. A sort of society was formed, entitled by its members the C. C., but popularly though most unjustly known in the Class as the Lemonade Club. It was not strictly a club, however, as it had no laws, no organization, and no stated times of meeting. The members were Cary, Clarke, Hale, F. Parkman, Peabody, Perry, Snow, Treadwell, and afterward Dwight. The meetings usually took place once a fortnight, when the members read such compositions of their own as they had felt the inclination to prepare, and the evening's entertainment concluded with a supper, which was at first anything but sumptuous, though in this respect a considerable change afterward took place. From the beginning Cary was the animating spirit of the society. He never failed to be present at the meetings, and was always the first upon the spot, while by common consent the best chair in the room was placed by the side of the fire for his accommodation. His contribution to the literary part of the entertainment rarely failed, and his papers were marked by an ease and elegance which placed them far above the performances of the other members. They were sometimes witty and humorous, with a dash of quaintness caught from his favorite old authors, but at other times of a quiet and meditative character. He was fond of expressing his dislike of bustle and activity, and his preference for a student's quiet life.

Pre-eminent as was the share he took in the literary exercises of the society, his supremacy was no less marked when the convivial part of the evening arrived. He now, indeed, began to exhibit himself in a character so new that even those who knew him best were taken completely by surprise. He who had been thought the gravest of the grave suddenly revealed himself as the wit and the gay companion. His sparkling conversation, his sallies of wit

and humor, which, even in his gayest moods, never offended against good taste, his genial and convivial temperament increasing with every meeting, and the readiness with which he could sympathize with the tastes and predilections of others, however dissimilar to his own, made him more than ever the leading spirit of the club, where he was henceforth known by the cognomen of "Mr. Pickwick." He was proud of the title, and of the position it indicated. How truly he was the life and soul of the society was made apparent when he was obliged, during the Senior year, to leave Cambridge for a time. The club was completely broken up; not a single meeting was ever held again.

The cause of his temporary absence was the injury done to his eyes by his close application in writing the dissertation which obtained the Junior Bowdoin Prize for the year 1841-42. He went to New York to put himself under the care of Dr. Elliot, the oculist, and remained there three months, including the winter vacation and part of the second term of the Senior year. The condition of his eyes, which soon began to improve, did not prevent his reading a little, though at first only for a few moments at a time, and he passed the period of his stay pleasantly, on the whole, looking at his books when he could not read them, and using his eyes in other ways, "seeing all there was to be seen, and laughing at almost all he saw." Toward the end of his visit he began to go into society more than he had been accustomed to do at home. He was delighted with the New York ladies, their taste in dress, their skill in conversation, their knowledge of "all the exquisite refinements of the social art." Of that art he professed himself an ardent admirer, and confessed that the ladies are its only teachers. He certainly profited by the lessons they taught him in New York, for from this time he threw off, in a great measure, his habitual shyness, and began to mingle more freely with his fellows. On his return to Cambridge he enlarged the

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circle of his acquaintance, his reserve melted away, and he no longer restrained his natural cheerfulness when in the presence of his classmates at large. At the Class Supper at the end of the Senior year, no one did more than he to enliven the company.

He was now, indeed, very popular with the Class. His talents as a writer had become known, both from the high marks he was reported to receive for his themes and from the "parts" he had "spoken" at the college exhibitions, while his reputation for wit and genial humor had penetrated beyond the limits of the C. C. Neither his social nor his literary qualities ever excited the slightest envy or dislike. There was something in his character which repelled feelings of this kind. In his friendships he showed himself capable of strong attachment, and in this, indeed, he was quite as remarkable as he was for his gayety and wit. His cognomen of Mr. Pickwick had become as familiar to the Class as to the club where it originated, and all regarded him with more or less of that mingled affection and respect with which he had from the first inspired his more intimate associates. In short, the Class of 1844 was very proud of him.

He had already been chosen one of the Vice-Presidents at the Sophomore Supper, had been President and Orator of the Hasty Pudding Club, and he was finally selected as the Orator for Class Day.

The oration which he delivered on this occasion is still remembered by many of the Class as a production of no common merit; but he himself was dissatisfied with it, and, after reading some rather harsh newspaper criticisms upon it, he one day, shortly after its delivery, threw it into the fire.

During the vacation, which in those days intervened between the end of the term and Commencement, he made a journey of a few weeks, visiting Niagara and Quebec,

which he thought he ought to see before going to Europe, as he proposed to do after graduating. The pleasures of travelling were new to him, and he gave himself up to them with a keenness and relish which surprised even himself. "Did I ever profess a love of home and a stationary life?" he writes from Niagara to a classmate; "I have the full spirit of travelling on me now; I would not give up my cosmopolitan freedom for all the domestic arm-chairs in the world. I should like to rove forever, and, like a true kinsman of Mother Cary, am content to sleep upon the wave."

He returned from this journey in time for Commencement, which occurred on the 28th of August. The part assigned him on this occasion, "A Disquisition, Vathek and its Author," indicated an honorable though not the highest rank; and the word *Rhetoric* in italics, printed against his name in the Order of Exercises, shows that he was chiefly indebted for it to the "high distinction" he had attained in his favorite department.

In September, 1844, he sailed for Europe in the ship Ashburton from New York, and arrived at Liverpool about the first of October. From Liverpool, after passing four days at Dublin, he went to Glasgow, and gave three weeks to travelling in Scotland and the English lake country. Then, after spending nearly a month in London, and "roving about in all directions" between that city and Liverpool, he crossed over to France in December. In the spring of 1845 he went to Italy, and, returning by way of Venice, Milan, and the Italian lakes, crossed the Alps by the Simplon road, reached Geneva in August, and finally descending the Rhine to the sea, returned home after a year's absence.

Immediately upon his return, in the autumn of 1845, he entered his name as a student at the Dane Law School, where he continued till his death, residing with his parents in Boston and going daily to Cambridge, usually on foot, to attend the recitations.

On the evening of December 22, 1846, he attended a ball at the house of a neighbor, where he seemed in his usual health and spirits, and whence he returned home at a late hour, in company with a friend, who left him at his door. The next morning he was found dead in his room. The cause of his death was ascertained to be congestion of the lungs, occasioned, perhaps, by the sudden transition from a heated ball-room to the chilling temperature of an unusually cold winter's night.

Thus, in the first death which occurred among them after graduating, the Class of 1844 lost one of its most cherished members and one of its brightest ornaments, at the early age of twenty-two. It may be doubted whether Cary would have become greatly distinguished in the profession for which he was preparing himself, or whether, indeed, he would ever have entered upon its active duties; but had his life been spared, there is every reason to believe that in the more quiet and congenial pursuits of literature he would have achieved an honorable, if not a brilliant, reputation. His mental and social qualities have been already sufficiently dwelt upon. It should be added that he was a good son, and that his moral character was above reproach.

A meeting of the Class was held on the 26th of December, 1846, at the house of G. F. Parkman, when resolutions were adopted expressive of grief at his loss. A number of his classmates were present at his funeral, which took place on that day.

The members of the Dane Law School, at a meeting held at Cambridge, December 24, 1846, also passed appropriate resolutions on the occasion of Cary's death, and voted to wear black crape on the left arm for thirty days, as a badge of mourning.

April, 1869.

HENRY CHAUNCEY.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, son of Henry and Lucy Wright (Alsop) Chauncey, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, February 9, 1825.

Until he was six years old he lived with his parents in Middletown, and then accompanied them to South America, where his father, a partner in the house of Alsop and Company, afterward Alsop and Chauncey, was engaged in business. After remaining fifteen months in Lima, Peru, and nearly two years in Valparaiso, Chili, he was sent home to complete his education, there being no proper schools in those places. He returned to Middletown, and was there fitted for college.

He joined the Class at the beginning of the Junior year, finished the course with them, and graduated at Commencement.

After graduating he removed to New York City, where he went into business as a merchant, but was soon obliged to relinquish it on account of ill-health. Several years spent in foreign travel restored his health and strength, but he has not again engaged in any active business. He has recently returned from Europe, after an absence of nearly four years.

He was married, in 1853, to Emily A., third daughter of the late Samuel S. Howland, of New York. They have two children, — Harry, aged twelve, and Lucy, aged nine years.

May 24, 1869.

JAMES GORDON CLARKE.

JAMES GORDON CLARKE, son of Peter and Jane (Aiken) Clarke, was born at Nashua, New Hampshire, December 28, 1822.

He was fitted for college at Andover, Massachusetts, under the instruction of the Rev. Samuel Taylor. He first entered Harvard College in 1839, with the Class of 1843, but remained only during the Freshman year. In 1840 he went to Europe; and on his return, after a year's absence, joined the Class of 1844, at the beginning of the first Sophomore term.

Immediately after graduating he entered the Dane Law School, and in 1846 received the degree of LL. B. In October of the same year he again went to Europe, where he has since chiefly resided, making a visit to America of a few months in 1853-54, and again in 1858. In the winter of 1862 he came again to the United States and made a longer stay, remaining until April 11, 1866, when he sailed once more for Europe, where he now is.

From June, 1857, to September, 1858, he was Acting Chargé d'Affaires at Brussels, and in 1860 and the early part of 1861 was Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris.

During his last visit to America (1862 to 1866) he accompanied the army of the Potomac in several of its campaigns, acting occasionally as a volunteer assistant to the Sanitary Commission.

He is not married.

May, 1869.

ROBERT CODMAN.

ROBERT CODMAN was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 8, 1823. His parents were the Rev. John Codman, D. D. (H. C. 1802) and Mary Wheelwright. He was prepared for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield, Massachusetts; and, after graduation, studied law in the Dane Law School.

He was married in University Place Church, New York, November 16, 1854, to Catherine C. Hurd, daughter of John R. Hurd and Catherine M. Codman.

Counsellor at law. Practises his profession, and resides in Boston.

Was an alderman of the city of Boston in 1856.

April, 1869.

*JUDAH CROWELL.

JUDAH CROWELL, the son of Judah Crowell, of Dennis, and Dorcas Baker, of Yarmouth, was born in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, January 31, 1820. He was descended, in the seventh generation, from John Crowell (Crow), one of the three original proprietors of the township of Yarmouth, Massachusetts.

His father, who died at the age of about thirty-three or thirty-four years, during the childhood of the son, was engaged in farming and in the manufacture of salt, and, like the son, was remarkable for sterling honesty.

After studying in the academies of Yarmouth and East Dennis, and in the English Seminary of Andover, he entered Phillips Academy, at Andover, in April, 1837, and continued there until fitted for college in July, 1840.

After graduating, he immediately commenced the study of medicine, to which his original tastes strongly inclined him, in the Medical Department of Harvard College and in the Tremont Medical School, Boston. He had completed two years and a half of his professional course, when the disease (of the lungs) which proved fatal, and of which he had had some premonitions while a student in Phillips Academy, developed itself. He died, unmarried, in South Yarmouth, February 11, 1847. He exhibited great patience, fortitude, and resignation during a painful sickness, and, besides other superior qualities of mind and heart, was particularly remarkable for sound practical judgment and good sense, and for a Roman-like integrity, fidelity, constancy, and firmness.

CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY.

CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY, son of Charles William and Frances Alsop (Pomeroy) Dabney, was born in Horta, Fayal, August 10, 1823.

He was prepared for college at Fayal and in Paris, under E. S. Brooks, tutor, and joined the Class in the Sophomore year. Since graduating he has been engaged in business in Boston as a merchant.

He was married, July 18, 1849, to Susan H. Oliver.

On the 25th of August, 1862, he was commissioned as Major in the Forty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers; he served in that capacity during the campaign in North Carolina, and was mustered out with the regiment, June 18, 1863.

He is at present absent with his wife and family on a visit to Europe.

May, 1869.

JOHN CALL DALTON.

JOHN CALL DALTON was born in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, February 2, 1825.

His father was John Call Dalton (H. C. 1814), M. D., grandson of Captain James Dalton, of Boston, 1736.

His mother's maiden name was Julia Ann Spalding. She was the daughter of Deacon Noah and Anne (Parker) Spalding, of Chelmsford, and a descendant of Edward Spalding, one of the first settlers of Chelmsford, 1654.

He lived in Chelmsford until 1831, then in Lowell, Massachusetts; studied in various private schools and in the public High School in Lowell till 1839, and was fitted for college, in the year 1839-40, in the school of Rev. Samuel Ripley, at Waltham, Massachusetts.

He entered college as a Freshman, was suspended for irregularities during the latter half of the Junior year, studying during this time with Rev. Henry B. Smith, at West Amesbury, Massachusetts.

His occupation, since graduating, has been the profession of Medicine. He resided in Boston from 1849 to 1851; in Buffalo, New York, from 1851 to 1853; since then in the city of New York.

He began the study of medicine in 1844, under the direction of Dr. John C. Dalton, Senior; attended medical lectures in the Massachusetts Medical College, Boston, in the winters of 1844-45, and 1845-46, and graduated in medicine at the same institution in 1847. He served as House Apothecary in the Massachusetts General Hospital in 1846-47, and as House Surgeon in 1847-48.

He was appointed Professor of Physiology and Morbid Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo in 1851; resigned in 1854, and became Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1855. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Pathological Society; of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston, Massachusetts; of the Biological Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; and of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America.

He was appointed Assistant Surgeon, Seventh Regiment, New York State Militia, April 18, 1861; served in the Washington campaign of that regiment, and resigned after its return to New York, in June of the same year. He was commissioned as Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers in the Army of the United States, August 8, 1861, and accompanied the expedition to Port Royal, South Carolina, as Surgeon of the First Brigade, in November, 1861. He was afterward, June 26, 1862, appointed Medical Inspector of the Department of the South. He was present at the naval action of Port Royal Harbor, November 7, 1861, at the siege and reduction of Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, April 11, 1862, and at the battle of James Island, June 16, 1862. In October, 1862, he returned to New York, being disabled by malarial fever, contracted at St. Augustine and Key West. He was then assigned to duty as Medical Director of Transportation at New York; but was again ordered to the South on temporary service, August 25, 1863, and assigned to duty as Chief Medical Officer at Morris Island, Charleston Harbor. October 17 of the same year he was again assigned as Medical Director of Transportation at New York. He resigned his commission, and his resignation was accepted March 5, 1864.

He is not married.

Titles of books and pamphlets written and published:—

On the Corpus Luteum of Menstruation and Pregnancy. The Prize Essay of the American Medical Association for 1850. Philadelphia, 1851. 8vo. pp. 100.

Some Account of the Proteus Anguinus. Reprinted from the American Journal of Science and Arts, May, 1853. 8vo. pp. 8.

Observations on the Anatomy of the Placenta. Reprinted from the American Medical Monthly. New York, July, 1858. 8vo. pp. 14.

The Rapidity and Extent of the Physical and Chemical Changes in the Interior of the Body. From the Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine. New York, 1859. 8vo. pp. 26.

A Treatise on Human Physiology. For Students and Practitioners of Medicine. Philadelphia, 1859. 8vo. pp. 608.

History of the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood. An Introductory Address. New York, 1860. 8vo. pp. 24.

Lectures on the Physiology of the Circulation. From the American Medical Monthly. New York, April to December, 1860.

Lectures on the Physiology of the Cranial Nerves. From the American Medical Times. New York, February 2 to March 16, 1861.

Observations on *Trichina Spiralis*. From the Transactions of the New York Academy of Medicine. New York, 1864. 8vo. pp. 18.

Report on the Physical Condition of Exchanged Prisoners at Wilmington, N. C., in March, 1865; forming a part of the Document of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 87. New York, 1865.

Vivisection: what it is, and what it has accomplished. Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine. New York, 1867. 8vo. pp. 40.

Report of the Commission of the New York State Agricultural Society for the Investigation of Abortion in Cows. Albany, 1868. 8vo. pp. 59.

A Treatise on Physiology and Hygiene. For Schools, Families, and Colleges. New York, 1868. 12mo. pp. 400.

Present address, No. 41 West 48th Street, New York.

October 20, 1868.

*HENRY TALLMAN DAVIS.

HENRY TALLMAN DAVIS, son of John Watson (H. C. 1810) and Susan Holden (Tallman) Davis, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 16, 1823.

His grandfather on the father's side was the Hon. John Davis, for many years Judge of the United States District Court. His grandmother on the same side was Ellen Watson. Through them he traced his descent to the Winslows, Brewsters, Bradfords, Wendells, and other early New England and New York families.

He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College with the Class of 1844 as a Freshman, remaining with them till they graduated.

After graduating he studied law in the Dane Law School, and, in the office of Schier and Welch, Boston. He was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession for a short time, but afterward engaged in business, still continuing to reside in his native city. In 1855-56 he visited Europe, remaining absent about a year.

On the 31st of October, 1861, he obtained a commission as Second Lieutenant in the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and left Boston with the regiment for the seat of war on the 25th of December, 1861. His promotion as First Lieutenant is dated May 1, 1862.

In February, 1863, at the special and urgent request of Brigadier-General Charles Devens, Lieutenant Davis was detailed by the War Department to serve on his staff as aide-de-camp. He joined that officer, then in command of a brigade in the Sixth Army Corps, at the camp before

Fredericksburg, and when, ten days before the battle of Chancellorsville, General Devens was transferred to the command of the First Division of the Eleventh Corps, Davis accompanied him. At that battle he behaved with great gallantry, and was strongly recommended for a brevet by his commander. The recommendation was not acted upon immediately; but finally, March 2, 1867, he received the commission of Brevet Major "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Chancellorsville."

In the same action General Devens was so severely wounded as to be incapacitated for service in the field for the remainder of the year. During a part of this time he was in command of the Draft Rendezvous in Boston Harbor, whither Davis accompanied him as a member of his personal staff, also acting as the Adjutant-General of the post.

Before General Devens again took the field, which was in the spring of 1864, a peremptory order had been issued by the War Department requiring all regimental officers serving on the staffs of general officers to be returned to their regiments, unless those regiments were under the immediate command of the generals with whom they were serving. As the First Massachusetts Cavalry was not under General Devens's command, Lieutenant Davis was obliged to relinquish the position he held on that officer's staff. They parted with mutual regret.

Writing to the Class Secretary, May 14, 1869, General (now Judge) Devens says: —

"I can say most truly that Davis's whole service with me was most honorable to him; that he was thoroughly brave, intelligent, and efficient; and I have, whenever opportunity has been afforded me since, endeavored to testify my regard for him and my respect for his bravery and fidelity.

"While he was on my staff I made every effort to have him promoted; but he was a regimental officer, and that matter rested

with the commander of the regiment, who thought it his duty to prefer those officers who actually served with the regiment. In consequence of this he lost rank rather than gained it by his position; and when it became necessary that he should return to his regiment, he found that he would be compelled to serve under those who had been his juniors, — a state of things which induced him to tender his resignation, and which, I think, justified him in doing so."

The propriety of his taking this step was also recognized by the late Governor Andrew, to whom Davis tendered his resignation, which was accepted April 9, 1864. He endeavored, without success, to obtain a new commission in the volunteer force, and on the termination of the war was contemplating a return to mercantile pursuits, when the creation of several new regiments in the regular army, in July, 1866, afforded him another opportunity for re-entering the service, to which he had become much attached.

He at once sought a commission in one of these regiments. His application was warmly seconded by Major-General Devens and many other distinguished officers with whom he had become acquainted during the war, especially by Major-General D. N. Couch. It was successful, and he received a commission, dated 28 July, 1866, as Captain in the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army, composed of colored troops. He had been previously offered a captaincy in one of the new Infantry regiments (white), but declined it, preferring that arm of the service with which he had become familiar during the war.

The regiment was assigned for duty in the Department of the Missouri, under the immediate command of General W. S. Hancock, and subsequently of General P. H. Sheridan, and the several companies were stationed at Forts Riley, Hays, and other posts, principally within the limits of the State of Kansas. In the first year of its existence it was chiefly occupied in completing its enlistment and in acquiring the necessary drill and discipline, and Major

Davis was for some time employed on recruiting service at Memphis, Tennessee. When, in the spring of 1868, his company took the field to participate in the campaign of that year against the Indians, he was obliged by ill-health to remain behind at Fort Hays.

Writing from that post to the Class Secretary, June 6, 1868, he says : —

“At present I am laid up here, slowly recovering from a very severe attack of pleurisy and bronchitis which came upon me a month ago. My company has marched one hundred miles farther west, into the heart of the Cheyenne country. I am very impatient to join it, and refused a long sick leave offered me by General Sheridan in person.”

Still remaining unfit for duty, however, he was soon after obliged to accept the leave of absence tendered him, and passed the autumn at Lenox, Massachusetts, where he had relatives. In the ensuing winter he went to New York, and his health seemed to be improving, when on the 6th of March, he had a sudden relapse, followed by a more violent attack on the 12th, and succeeded, on the 21st, by partial paralysis. He lingered nearly three weeks, remaining, the greater part of the time, unconscious, and died on the 10th of April, 1869.

The immediate cause of his death was ascertained to be inflammation of the lungs; two abscesses were also found in the brain. He died at the New York Hospital, whither he had been removed for the sake of greater quiet and more constant and careful nursing than were possible in the boarding-house where he had been living. Devoted relatives were with him in his last moments, from whom he received every attention and kindness.

He was never married; and, with the exception of one brother, at the time of his death absent at sea, all his immediate family had died before him. Yet his loss will be deeply felt by a wide circle of friends, to whom he was

endeared by his many amiable and kindly social qualities. He was a man of refined and cultivated tastes, conversant with literature, having himself no mean literary ability, a charming letter-writer, a genial companion, a brave soldier, and a true friend.

Letters received since his death show that he had a strong hold upon the regard and affection of the officers with whom he served and the men whom he commanded.

His funeral took place in Boston, on the 13th of April, at the Church of the Advent, which he was in the habit of attending during his last visits to his native city.

May, 1869.

EDMUND DWIGHT.

EDMUND DWIGHT, son of Edmund and Mary (Eliot) Dwight, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 3, 1824.

He joined the Class at the beginning of the Sophomore year, and graduated in 1844.

In 1846, and again in 1851–52, he travelled in Europe.

He was married, January 24, 1855, to Ellen, daughter of Joseph Coolidge, Esq., of Boston.

In 1851 he became Treasurer of the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, and in 1863 Treasurer of the Naumkeag Steam Mills. The last position he still holds.

He is at present temporarily absent in Europe.

May, 1869.

AMOS HENRY FARNSWORTH.

AMOS HENRY FARNSWORTH, son of Amos (M. D. 1813) and (Mary Bourne) Farnsworth, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 8, 1825.

He entered college as a Freshman, and graduated with the Class in 1844.

In 1845-46 he was a student in the Dane Law School, and in 1846 received the degree of LL. B.

He now resides in Troy, New York.

May, 1869.

GEORGE FAULKNER.

GEORGE FAULKNER was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, July 14, 1819, and is the youngest child of Francis and Ann (Robbins) Faulkner.

His father, who died in 1843, aged eighty-two years, is believed to be the earliest manufacturer of woollens in this country.

He received instruction at the academies in Billerica and in Westford, and at the age of fifteen went into a store in Boston. In about three years he became dissatisfied with trade, and abandoned it for study.

After one year and one quarter at the academy at Leicester, and one year at Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, he entered Harvard College with the Class as a Freshman.

He taught a district school each winter of his college life.

On graduating he went to Keene, New Hampshire, and passed one year with the famous surgeon, Dr. Amos Twitchell, completing his medical studies in Boston.

The day he received his degree in medicine (August 25, 1847) he married Mary A. Spalding, of Billerica, and settled for life at Jamaica Plain. Of three daughters, but one survives. His active life presents no more incidents than belong to the career of an ordinary working country doctor.

In religion he is a Puritan ; in politics, a Conservative.

February, 1869.

TAPPAN EUSTIS FRANCIS.

TAPPAN EUSTIS FRANCIS, son of Nathaniel and Eliza (Knox) Francis, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 28, 1823.

He became, in 1835, a pupil in the Boston Public Latin School, where he was fitted for college. He entered Harvard with the Class as a Freshman, remained through the course, and graduated at Commencement.

After graduating he studied in the Medical School of Harvard University, under Dr. Jacob Bigelow and Dr. Cutting, and in 1847 received the degree of M. D.

He was married, May 9, 1855, to Helen, daughter of Dr. Samuel Shurtleff. They have had four children: one girl, who died, and three boys,—Nathaniel Atwood, George Hills, and Carleton Shurtleff.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and practises his profession in Brookline, Massachusetts.

May, 1869.

*RICHARD FREDERIC FULLER.

RICHARD FREDERIC FULLER, fourth son of Hon. Timothy (H. C. 1801) and Margaret (Crane) Fuller, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 15, 1824. Having been fitted for college, at the age of sixteen he entered a store in Boston, at the solicitation of his family ; but mercantile life proving very distasteful to him, he relinquished it at the end of one year. By severe application he in six months made up for this lost year, at the same time keeping pace with the studies of the Sophomore Class, and was admitted to college in the middle of the Sophomore year. He graduated with high rank in the Class.

After graduation he studied law in Greenfield, Massachusetts, spent a year at the Cambridge Law School, and, having completed his studies in the office of his uncle, Henry H. Fuller, Esq., in Boston, was admitted to the bar, on examination in open court, December, 1846, at the age of twenty-two, and became, and continued for two years to be, the law partner of his uncle, and subsequently practised law, without a partner, in Boston.

He was married, first, February 6, 1849, to Sarah Kollock Batchelder, who died January 10, 1856 ; second, March 31, 1857, to Adeline R. Reeves.

Children by first marriage : Frederic Timothy, Arthur Angelo (died young), Sarah Margaret (died young), Grace. Child by second marriage : Eugene.

He died May 30, 1869, at his residence in Wayland, Massachusetts, after an illness of four weeks.

BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD.

BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 27th of September, 1824.

His father, Benjamin Apthorp Gould (H. C. 1814), was Principal of the Boston Latin School from 1814 to 1828, and afterward engaged in mercantile business with China and the East Indies. He was sixth in descent from the first American ancestor, and son of Captain Benjamin Gould, an officer of the Revolutionary army, and Grizzel Apthorp Flagg.

His mother, Lucretia Dana Goddard, daughter of Nathaniel Goddard and Lucretia Dana, was sixth in descent from the first American ancestor. Her grandfather was an officer of the army of the Revolution.

Before entering college he lived in Boston, except during a little more than two years, beginning at the age of four, when he was with his grandfather's family in Newburyport, under charge of his aunt, Miss Hannah F. Gould.

He passed two years at Mr. G. F. Thayer's school, and one at Mr. H. W. Pickering's; also three months at the Academy in Framingham; and was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School.

He entered college with the Class as a Freshman, working hard, but not with sufficient regard to college routine. He found Channing a severe trial. Much embarrassed for want of means, owing to pecuniary reverses of his father, he taught school in Lexington, Massachusetts, during the winters of the Senior and Junior years. He spoke at the Junior and Senior Exhibitions, and had a part assigned to him at

Commencement, which he was not permitted to deliver for want of declamatory ability.

Three months before graduation he took charge of the Roxbury Latin School, which till then had been a High School. He taught there for one year. In July, 1845, he sailed for Europe to study astronomy, working at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, three months; at the Paris Observatory four months; at the Berlin Observatory a year; at Göttingen Observatory a year; Altona Observatory four months; Gotha Observatory one month. He visited all other important observatories of Europe, and travelled in Italy, Hungary, Bohemia, and Russia, returning home in December, 1848. He taught mathematics, French, and German for more than two years. In November, 1849, he established the *Astronomical Journal*, and edited and supported it until 1861, — no articles being admitted excepting original investigations. Appointed to the charge of the longitude determinations of the Coast Survey in 1852, he retained this position until May, 1867, accompanying the parties to the field for the first four years, until they were trained to their work. He was Director of the Dudley Observatory in Albany from 1855 to 1859, and equipped and organized the institution, carrying it on without remuneration and at his private expense. He left Albany in February, 1859, after a personal residence of a year, and a severe struggle with some of the trustees of the Observatory to preserve the institution for purposes of scientific investigation, — a contest which was unsuccessful, although the Director acted in behalf of the Scientific Council to whom its charge had been formally committed, and although he was supported and his course approved by the chief citizens of Albany and by the body of scientific men throughout the country.

The death of his father, in October, 1859, rendered it imperative for him to take charge of his business as executor; and the peculiar state of commercial relations at the time

entailed the necessity of continuing the business for four years and upwards. This having been successfully accomplished, he returned to astronomical studies, which had never been entirely interrupted. In 1862 he was appointed to reduce and compute those astronomical observations at the Washington Observatory which had never been reduced, and which, upon the flight of Maury after the discovery of his treason in 1861, had been found to comprise about five sixths of all that had been made since the establishment of the institution. The printing of only two years' observations has yet been completed.

He has struggled for twenty years to gain the means to make investigations which require astronomical instruments and assistance beyond the power of most private individuals to obtain. At forty-four his hopefulness and faith have begun to subside, but are not altogether gone.

In 1864 he took charge of the statistical department of the United States Sanitary Commission, and for four years collected and computed data illustrative of the number, character, and physical conformation of our soldiers during the war of the Rebellion. The preparation of the results was completed in July, 1868, but the printing was not finished until March, 1869.

On the completion of the submarine Atlantic telegraph in 1866 he visited Valencia, in Ireland, to determine the longitude of the two continents by means of telegraphic signals, — a work which was successfully completed in November of that year.

He is member of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States ; of the Academies, or Royal or Philosophical Societies, of Boston, Philadelphia, Cherbourg, Göttingen, Marburg, Nashville, New Orleans ; Royal Astronomical Society of London, &c. ; President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science ; Member of the Society of the Cincinnati.

He served neither in army nor navy during the Rebellion, owing to no fault of his own, but to a near-sightedness which was regarded as an incapacity. He was, however, more than once engaged in special government service, in behalf of military operations.

He was married, October 29, 1861, to Mary Apthorp Quincy, daughter of Josiah Quincy, Jr. (H. C. 1821) and Mary Jane (Miller).

Children : Susan Morton Quincy, born August 26, 1862 ; Lucretia Goddard, November 20, 1864 ; Alexandra Bache, January 5, 1868.

Publications : —

On the Relative Positions of the Orbits of the Asteroids. pp. 18. 4to. 1848.

History of the Discovery of the Planet Neptune. pp. 56. 8vo. Smithsonian Inst. 1849.

Deposition in the History of the Electric Telegraph. pp. 18. 4to. 1850.

On the Velocity of Telegraphic Signals. Proceedings of American Association for the Advancement of Science. 1850.

On the Notation of the Asteroids. *Astronomical Journal*, 1851.

Address in Commemoration of Sears Cook Walker. pp. 28. 8vo. Washington, 1854.

Application of Peirce's Criterion to the Rejection of Doubtful Observations. *Astronomical Journal*, 1855.

An American University. Address before the $\Phi. B. K.$ Society of Trinity College, Hartford. pp. 32. 1856.

On the Meridian Instruments of the Dudley Observatory. Proceedings American Association for the Advancement of Science. 1856.

The Solar Parallax as deduced from the Observations of the United States Astronomical Expedition to Chile. pp. 128. 4to. 1858.

Reply to "Statement of the Trustees" of the Dudley Observatory. pp. 366. Albany, 1859.

Standard Places of One Hundred and Seventy-six Fundamental Stars. Washington, 1862 (2d edition, 1866).

Boston Harbor. A Series of Letters, republished by the City Council of Boston. pp. 64. 1863.

Eulogy on Joseph Stillman Hubbard. pp. 44. Annual National Academy. 1864.

Reduction of the Observations made at the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, during the Years 1851–1860. Six volumes.

Reduction of the Zones of Stars observed at the United States Naval Observatory at Washington during the Years 1846–1849. Four volumes.

Reduction of the Observations of Fixed Stars made by Joseph Le Paute d'Agelet, at Paris, in 1783–85, with a Catalogue of their corresponding Mean Places. pp. 261. 4to. Washington.

The United States Naval Observatory at Washington. National Almanac, 1864. p. 38.

On the Reduction of Photographic Observations of Stars, with a determination of the Position of the Pleiades, from Photographs by Mr. Rutherford. Memoirs National Academy. 1866.

Eulogy on James Melville Gillis. pp. 57. Annual National Academy of Sciences. 1866.

Observations and Catalogue of the Right-Ascensions of Stars within one Degree of the North Pole. Memoirs National Academy of Sciences. 1866.

Ages of United States Volunteer Soldiery. pp. 43. 8vo. Sanitary Commission, 1866.

Observations in 1866 and 1867 of the Right-Ascension of Stars observed by D'Agelet in 1783–85. Memoirs National Academy of Sciences, 1867.

Determination of the proper Motion of Stars first observed by J. Le Paute d'Agelet. Ibid. 1867.

On the Trans-Atlantic Longitude. Report to the United States Coast Survey. Smithsonian Institution Contribution.

Address in Commemoration of Alexander Dallas Bache. pp. 56. Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. 1868.

Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers. pp. 655. United States Sanitary Commission. 1869.

Also, Reports on Longitude to the United States Coast Survey, from 1853 till 1867.

Articles in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, since 1847 ; articles in the *Astronomical Journal*, from 1849 to 1861 ; and sundry articles in popular journals and reviews.

Present residence and address : Cambridge, Mass.

April 5, 1869.

SAMUEL SEWALL GREELEY.

SAMUEL SEWALL GREELEY was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 11, 1824, and is the son of Samuel Greele, of the Class of 1802, and of Louisa May, his wife, daughter of the late Colonel Joseph May, of Boston. He was fitted for college mainly at Groton and Framingham Academies.

After graduating he taught school for a few months, first in Akron, Ohio, and then in Barnstable, Massachusetts. In November, 1845, he entered the Rensselaer Institute, a mathematical and scientific school at Troy, New York, where he studied surveying and engineering.

In July, 1846, he left the school for an engagement in the Engineer Corps of the Boston Water-Works, upon which he was employed till their completion, in the fall of 1848. The next year and a half he passed at Cuttingsville, near Rutland, Vermont, as assistant engineer in the construction of the Rutland Railroad; and part of the year following he was employed at or near Alexandria, Virginia, upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

In July, 1852, he went to Europe, and spent nine months abroad principally in studying and attending lectures in Paris.

In October, 1853, he went to Chicago, Illinois, which has been his home since that time, and where he has made land-surveying his principal business. During this interval of sixteen years Chicago has grown from a town of thirty thousand to a city of three hundred thousand inhabitants,

and, without intending a professional pun, he may be said to have been *instrumental* in laying out a considerable part of it.

In June, 1855, he married Annie M. Larned, daughter of the late John Larned, Esq., of Providence, Rhode Island. She died in January, 1864; and in October, 1866, he married Eliza M. Wells, daughter of Thomas G. Wells, Esq., of Brookline, Massachusetts.

The children of the first marriage were three boys, now living, and of the second a daughter, who died at the age of one year.

He changed his name from Greele to Greeley to prevent a mispronunciation common in the West.

January 17, 1869.

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE.

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE was born in Keene, New Hampshire, September 24, 1825. His father was Hon. Salma Hale, printer, editor, clerk of the courts, lawyer, author of *Hale's History of the United States*, member of Congress 1817-18, 1818-19, and of the State Legislature, Secretary to the commissioners under the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent for determining part of the boundary line between the territory of the United States and Great Britain. (See notice of him in *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, July, 1867, p. 292.)

His mother was Sarah K. King, daughter of Seth King, of Suffield, Connecticut, and Susan Fobes, of Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

He resided at Keene in early life. When he was nine years old he went for a short time to an academy at Walpole, New Hampshire, kept by Mr. Gardiner; afterward to a school at Concord, New Hampshire, kept by T. D. P. Stone; subsequently, in 1839, to Phillips Exeter Academy, of which Gideon Soule was then principal; and to Harvard College in 1840.

After graduating with the Class he remained a year at Keene, then entered the Law School at Cambridge, where he remained for a year, holding a proctorship in the college. He then went to Richmond, Virginia, and taught in a school for girls, under the charge of Mrs. A. M. Mead, for about a year and a half; then came to the North, and in December sailed for Europe with (now) Professor Josiah Parsons Cooke; visited England, France, Italy, Switzerland, Ger-

many, Holland, travelling a great deal on foot, mostly in Italy and Switzerland, a large part of the time with E. A. Wild, returning home at the close of 1849.

January 4, 1850, he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, in the Supreme Judicial Court, and has ever since practised law in Boston.

He has been twice, in 1857, and in 1863 and 1864, a member of the Common Council of the city of Boston, and, during the two last-named years, its president. He is now an overseer of the poor of that city. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and a trustee on the part of the State of Massachusetts of the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

He was married, on the 25th of November, 1868, to Ellen Sever Tebbets, daughter of John Sever, late of Kingston, Massachusetts, and widow of the Rev. Theodore Tebbets. Her mother's name was Anna Dana, of Groton, Mass.

He edited, with George P. Sanger, at one time, and with John Codman at another, the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth volumes of the Boston Law Reporter; alone, the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth volumes of the United States Digest, and the nineteenth with H. Farnam Smith. He has written articles in the London Law Magazine and Law Times, and the American Law Review, and edited the Manual for the Overseers of the Poor of Boston. He has been from February, 1857, until its consolidation with the Western Railroad Corporation, the solicitor of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation, and since that time, that of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, into which the two former corporations were merged. He has been engaged in many suits for these corporations, as well as for other clients.

He resides in Boston, and has an office at No. 39 Court Street.

JOHN ADAMS HARRIS.

JOHN ADAMS HARRIS, eldest son of the late Dr. Luther Metcalf and Lucy Dutton (Mann) Harris, was born in Milton, Massachusetts, January 26, 1821.

He is the sixth in descent from the emigrant Robert Harris, whose marriage with Elizabeth Broughey, in 1642-43, is recorded in the registry of Roxbury, and who in 1655 "entered upon the beautiful grounds in Brookline, then a part of Boston, on which he passed the remainder of his life, and which remained in unbroken possession of his descendants until 1828."

Dr. Luther Metcalf Harris, father of John Adams Harris, graduated at Brown University in 1811. He was universally beloved and respected in the community for his genial manners, varied talents, sound wisdom, and professional skill. In the latter years of his life he gave much attention to antiquarian research, and published a genealogy of his ancestor, Robert Harris, and also a portion of the Metcalf genealogy. His wife was the daughter of Major John Mann, of Orford, New Hampshire, son of John Mann, Esq., one of the first settlers of that place. John Mann, Esq., was the great-grandson of the Rev. Samuel Mann, the first minister of Wrentham, Massachusetts, and was descended from Richard Mann, a planter, who came over in the Mayflower.

John Adams Harris, after passing creditably through the primary and grammar schools at Jamaica Plain, was fitted for college at Charles W. Greene's well-known academy, and entered Harvard College with the Class of 1844 as a Fresh-

man. During his college course he maintained an honorable position in his Class, but his health failing he was compelled, in the beginning of the Junior year, to relinquish study. He therefore left Cambridge, and, thinking that a sea voyage might prove beneficial, embarked for Russia in the ship *Hamilton*. He was absent about a year.

On his return home, finding the climate of New England uncongenial, he removed to Eureka, Woodford County, Illinois, where he became a teacher in Eureka College.

On the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he enlisted, 26 February, 1862, as a private in the Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was present at the siege of Vicksburg under General Grant. In November, 1863, he was transferred to the Fourth Veteran Reserve Corps, and March 7, 1865, was mustered out of service.

After the close of the war, in June, 1865, he paid a visit to his family at Jamaica Plain, passing several months with them. He then returned to Vicksburg and engaged in business there.

He has at various times written many articles for periodicals, consisting of poems, art criticisms, and essays on literature, politics, and other subjects. In 1866 he received from the college, on petition of his classmates, his degree of A. B., restoring him to his standing in the Class.

He has never married. He resides at present at Rosedale, Bolivar County, Mississippi, and is engaged in planting.

May 5, 1869.

SHATTUCK HARTWELL.

SHATTUCK HARTWELL, son of Hon. Jonathan and Elizabeth Briard (Walker) Hartwell, was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, February 9, 1822. His father, who was a descendant of Benjamin Shattuck, the first minister of Littleton, was a farmer, and a member of the Massachusetts Senate.

He was brought up farmer-wise until the age of fifteen. He then went to Pinkerton Academy at Derry, New Hampshire, without any intention of going to college, but during the year, with the advice of his teacher, and consent of his friends, began fitting for Harvard College. He entered college in 1840, graduated in 1844; was Proctor one year and Tutor in Latin four years; at the same time studying in the Dane Law School for two or three years, in 1846 he received the degree of LL.B., and in 1848 was admitted to the bar.

He was married, July 26, 1849, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to Catherine S., daughter of Professor R. D. and Hitty (Osgood) Mussey. He has six children living, — two girls and four boys.

In the fall of 1850 he removed to Cincinnati, remaining there in the practice of his profession until the spring of 1857, when he returned to Littleton, where he still resides.

He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1859, and in the same year was one of the Committee appointed to revise the Statutes of Massachusetts.

During the war of the Rebellion he served as volunteer

aide-de-camp, without rank, on the staff of Major-General Butler, receiving his appointment in October, 1864. He subsequently held a similar position on the staff of his classmate, Brigadier-General Wild.

In October, 1865, he was appointed Disbursing Clerk in the Custom House in Boston, Massachusetts, which position he still holds.

May, 1869.

*HORATIO NELSON HILDRETH.

HORATIO NELSON HILDRETH, son of Joseph and Persis (Florida) Hildreth, was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, October 23, 1820.

He entered college with the Class as a Freshman, and remained through the course, attaining high distinction in the Classics, and a rank above the average in History. He had parts at two of the College Exhibitions, and at Commencement his share in the exercises of the day was a dissertation, "The Agamemnon of Æschylus."

After graduating he was employed in teaching, which ill health obliged him to relinquish after a little more than a year.

He died, unmarried, at Brattleboro', Vermont, August 3, 1852.

May, 1869.

*EBENEZER PIERCE HINDS.

IN the spring of 1868 the Class Secretary, in accordance with a vote of the Class at the preceding Commencement, sent to each of its members a circular letter requesting his photograph for a Class Album. One of these circulars was addressed to Ebenezer Pierce Hinds, at Pittston, Maine, with not a few misgivings as to whether it would reach the person for whom it was intended. Many years had passed since Mr. Hinds had been seen or heard from. He had never been present at any Class meeting, no one in the Class, so far as could be ascertained, had met with him since graduation, or could give any information concerning him, and it seemed barely possible that he could still be residing in the home of his college days. An answer, however, was soon after received from a relative, enclosing the photograph asked for, and also conveying the intelligence of the death of Mr. Hinds, of disease contracted at Harrison's Landing, while serving as a private soldier in the Union army.

Nearly six years had elapsed since his death, when it first became known to his classmates; his name still stood, unmarked by a star, in the Triennial Catalogue, no mention was made of him in the "Harvard Memorial Biographies," his name was omitted in the "Roll of Honor of the Graduates of Harvard," nor had the indefatigable compiler of the "Necrology of the Harvard Alumni" learned the fact of his decease. Only a fortunate accident, as it seemed, at last rescued from oblivion the memory of the solitary martyr of the Class of 1844 in the great war of the Rebellion.

The Class Secretary at once communicated the fact of Mr. Hinds's death, and the circumstances attending it, so far as then known, to the editors of the Triennial Catalogue and of the Roll of Honor, and also to the editor of the Harvard Memorial Biographies. Learning from the latter that, if a notice of Mr.

Hinds could be prepared, it would be printed in a supplemental form, to be inserted in future copies of the work edited by him, the Secretary at once set about procuring materials for such notice, and, finding no one else to do it, finally himself undertook its compilation. The result is now in press ; forming, with sketches of others whose names have been omitted, a supplement to the already published volumes of the Harvard Memorial Biographies. The memoir here printed contains some particulars which, from want of space, could not be inserted in that work.

EBENEZER PIERCE HINDS was the eldest child of Ebenezer and Louisa (Pierce) Hinds, and was born, according to the entry made by himself in the Class-Book, at Livermore, Maine, June 30, 1821. He was the fifth in descent from Ebenezer Hinds, who in 1776 was a Presbyterian preacher in Middleboro', Massachusetts, and was also the fifth of the family who from father to son bore the same baptismal name. In 1801 his grandfather and father left Middleboro', which had been the residence of the family for four generations, and emigrated to Maine. His father was for many years a master shipbuilder at Pittston in that State, where he is still living.

His early education was pursued under the ordinary difficulties attending an ardent thirst for knowledge combined with narrow means and scanty opportunities. Beyond the rudiments, acquired under the care of an aunt, and such instruction as the common school afforded, he was in the main self-taught ; though before entering college he was for a few terms a pupil in the Gardiner Lyceum and at the Readfield Seminary, both in the neighborhood of his home at Pittston. He had also learned to avail himself of the poor scholar's usual resource, and had already taught a great many common schools.

He first entered Harvard College as a Freshman in the Class which graduated in 1843 ; but remained only till the end of their first year ; when he left Cambridge and re-

sumed school-teaching in order to provide the means of completing his college course, as his father was unable to bear the whole cost of his education. On returning he joined the Class of 1844, in the second term of their Junior year, and remained with them till they graduated.

His rank in the Class was more than respectable. According to the printed Order of Exercises for Commencement, it was above the required standard in Greek and Mathematics, and gave him an honorable position in the first half of the Class. At the May Exhibition in 1844 he was assigned a disquisition on "The Importance of Observatories to the Science of a Country," and at Commencement his "part" was a dissertation on "The Dependence of Science on the Mechanical Arts."

The late period at which he joined the Class, his seniority in age to most of its members, and his studious and retiring habits, combined to render him almost a stranger amongst those with whom he finally graduated. What intimate friends he had he found rather in the Class with which he first entered college. A member of that class (Mr. H. B. Maglathlin) says of him:—

"He appeared always diffident and solitary. Those who, like myself, formed his acquaintance, found him not lacking in scholarship or in kindly feelings. His attainments in the languages and the mathematics were more than respectable. Owing, however, to his lack of confidence, he did not appear in recitation to as good advantage as many who were quite superficial. He was generous to a fault; of his scanty means he would dispense without due thought as to his present or prospective wants. In consequence of this liberality, in its nature entirely instinctive, he never had any pecuniary success.

"Although excessively modest, he would not hesitate to perform duties where others were especially to be benefited. . . . In the service, report says, he showed rare bravery; and on one occasion, at a critical moment, when others were alarmed, he alone appeared entirely cool and self-possessed.

"In short, I remember him as a kind-hearted, modest man, somewhat eccentric, yet well intentioned, always thinking more for others than for himself."

Another of his classmates in the Class of 1843 (Mr. R. B. Hildreth) says : —

"My acquaintance with Mr. Hinds was really only during our Freshman year, and so reticent was he as to speaking of himself, his family, or his relatives, that I actually knew but little of either."

It has not been easy to trace all the steps of his career after graduation. Fond at all times of solitude and of long rambles in the woods and fields, with no companion but Nature, he would often, upon some sudden impulse, set out upon what he would style a *walk*, but which would be prolonged into an absence of weeks or months. One of these *walks* seems to have culminated in a fishing voyage to the Banks of Newfoundland, at what precise time cannot now be ascertained, but somewhere about the year 1850, while another was prolonged till it led him to the "Far West." Reticent to excess, never speaking of himself even to the members of his own family, except when other topics failed him, which rarely happened, the short story he would tell on his return from these excursions related more to others than to himself, and was chiefly of the knowledge he had gained and the people he had met.

He resumed, however, almost immediately after leaving college, his old business of teaching. In 1845-46 he taught in an academy then recently established at Westbrook, Maine; and in the spring of 1847 he opened a school at Norway, Oxford County, Maine, under the title of the Norway Liberal Institute, to which his advertisements, promising an unusually numerous corps of teachers and an unwonted variety of studies, attracted pupils even from a distance of thirty miles. A lady who was one of his scholars at this time says : —

“He was delighted with the materials of his school, and got a great deal of work out of his scholars, being then all alive with the enthusiasm of youth and of his chosen profession. Teaching was ever a passion with him, and he infected the school with his own zeal. . . . As a teacher, his patience was unwearied with those who really sought to know, whether apt or dull, and of such he was the unfailing friend; while his disgust was unbounded for those who must be coaxed or dragged along. . . . He carried his scholars over a great deal of ground; capable ones gained a great many ideas; but he insisted less on exactness than is now customary in leading public schools. His ‘Three great Rules for Scholars’ were, ‘first, think; second, *think*; third, THINK.’”

“Long walks, and many of them,” were a prominent feature in his system of instruction. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons were usually devoted to these excursions, but he would often in the spring mornings rouse twenty or thirty of his pupils, soon after the dawn of day, to go botanizing, or lead them out at night to study the stars, regardless of the keenest wind. “He and his school were for a time the pets of the village.” A lyceum, which was formed in connection with the “Institute,” attracted crowded audiences on the public nights. On one of these occasions he read a lecture, of which the manuscript has been preserved. Its subject was “The Teacher.” It is evidently the production of a man whose heart was in his work, and has some eloquent passages; though in general the style indicates that he thought more of what he had to say than of how he should say it. His views and suggestions commend themselves by their practical good sense, and are enlivened and illustrated by frequent touches of quaint humor and apt quotations of homely proverbs. In a passage describing some of the requisites in a teacher he seems to have sketched his own portrait.

“The teacher must possess a vast amount of enthusiasm, the largest he can possibly use without causing mental intoxication.

. . . . He should be no guide-post which points the way without travelling it. He should be as a guide across our boundless Western prairies, leaving as he goes an unmistakable trail behind him."

Farther on he characteristically says : —

"School-books should be used, as their name indicates, as text-books, not as sermons. Lessons from them should be short ; the recitations the sermons."

Notwithstanding, however, the great popularity both of himself and his school, a year had not yet elapsed when he became impatient at the want of alacrity shown by the people of Norway in fulfilling the promise they had made to provide a more commodious building for the Institute, and finally, at the end of the fall term, he entered into an agreement with the inhabitants of South Paris (an adjoining town) to remove to that place so soon as a suitable building should be prepared for him there.

Accordingly, in 1848, leaving the Norway Institute in other hands, he opened a new school at South Paris under the title of The Oxford Normal Institute, to which his established reputation as a teacher drew, at one time, as many as two hundred pupils. Here he taught all the higher branches to students of both sexes, and spared no pains or expense to perfect his methods of instruction, hiring assistants and purchasing apparatus with reckless prodigality. Here also he fitted a great number of young men for Bowdoin College, where it was commonly said that "no candidates for admission came so well prepared as Mr. Hinds's scholars."

"Mr. Hinds worked incessantly at South Paris," continues his former pupil, "not only in his school, but in improving the house and grounds. He employed able teachers in the various departments, — Dr. Young, who has been both State Botanist and Geologist of Maine, being in charge of the Natural Sciences, — and exerted himself without success to obtain an appropriation from the

Legislature. After two years of unceasing philanthropic labor, — ‘two years,’ as he said, ‘of struggling against fortune,’ — finding cash returns insufficient for the demands upon him, with uncertain health and a morbid horror of duns, with five dollars and fifty-five cents in his pocket (the unexpected payment of an old debt), in the gray of a November morning he started privately, on foot, for the Great West. Once we heard of him as about to start with a caravan across the Plains for California; but sickness prevented, and he returned to Massachusetts, taught awhile among old friends ‘on the Cape,’ and was finally welcomed back to South Paris by friends who would gladly, had they known his position, have removed the embarrassments which sent him away.”

Of the incidents of his visit to the West nothing is known more than is mentioned above, except that during some portion of his absence he found employment in surveying or as a civil engineer. On his return to South Paris, after an absence of more than a year, he resumed his position at the head of the Oxford Normal Institute, and continued to hold it for nearly five years longer; but failing, apparently, to make it remunerative in a pecuniary sense, finally abandoned it in 1856.

If his labors in Oxford County were of little profit to himself, the cause is to be found in the unselfish and improvident nature of the man; they were appreciated at least by the hundreds of pupils whom he educated, and by whom his memory is affectionately cherished, while the county holds itself indebted to him for raising the general standard of education, and for being chiefly instrumental in procuring the erection of two fine school-houses.

His personal appearance at this time is thus described: —

“With little love of self, he was naturally careless of personal appearance, and never could understand the value set by the human race on the adornments of dress. Nature had done well by his person, but he refused to improve her gifts. His tall figure might have been graceful and commanding, but it had the habitual

stoop of the scholar. His forehead was shapely, nose and mouth well cut, but the ill-kept black hair and beard made an unworthy setting. He delighted in a patch, — not so much for the sake of being odd, as many supposed, but, like the great Prussian King, as an example of economy, that no needy scholar might feel called upon to wear a better coat than he could afford. All reference to dress irritated him. . . . I can easily understand how, when he felt called to put on the uniform of our country's defenders, he turned from the miseries of bright buttons, shoulder-straps, and military etiquette, and chose

‘The plain blue coat the soldiers wore.’ ”

After leaving South Paris he taught a school for three years at Livermore Falls, and in 1859 went to Aroostook County, where, under the liberal laws of the State in favor of settlers on the public domain, he acquired, at a small outlay, a title to a tract of about one hundred acres, or, in local phraseology, “took up wild land and made himself a farm.” He had not, however, abandoned altogether his favorite occupation of teaching. “To open a school in the forest” was one of his most cherished plans for the future, and was only postponed till he had completed his clearing and built himself a house, while in the mean time he still continued to teach in the intervals of his farm labors, during the long Northern winters, migrating for that purpose from village to village.

He embarked in this new enterprise with his accustomed ardor, confident of success and exultant in the thought that, after toiling so long for others, he was now in a position to benefit himself. “If I want to get property,” he writes to his sister in the first of his letters that has been preserved, “here is just the place to get it. Won’t go back to Oxford County to drudge for anybody.” This letter, written in pencil, is dated “In Camp, August 8, 1859.” His “farming operations” were going on slowly, there was “so much to be done.” He had, however, felled already about nine acres

of "big trees," but had not yet built a house, had no road opened to the highway, and no neighbors. In November of the same year he was driven out of the woods by the cold and wet, the rainy weather having prevented his finishing his house. In the mean time he had fallen back upon school-teaching, and writes from Ashland on the St. Croix River, whither he had gone "in pursuit of a short private school." In June, 1860, he was back at his farm, and had been at work there since May 14, but from want of help had only been able to plant, with wheat, about two acres. He is again at work "chopping down trees," has already "an opening of over ten acres," and hopes "to fell five or six more in a few weeks." His house does not seem to be finished yet; for he closes his letter, which is dated at Mapleton, a village in the neighborhood, by saying, "Must go back to camp now."

In October, 1860, he read an address before the North Aroostook Agricultural Society, at Presque Isle, on the occasion of their annual Cattle Show and Fair, which is characterized in the local newspaper, in which it is printed at length, as "ably written and well delivered." The following passage paints what must have been to him a chief attraction in the life he was now leading:—

"If chopping trees be hard work, there is some poetry as well as plain prose in it. There is much poetry in the life of a pioneer while camping out in the woods, with nothing to disturb the quiet but the hooting of owls, the chattering of squirrels, and the singing of birds. Poetry there is in two volumes,—*first*, that he is doing a good and pious work; *second*, that there is a good time coming when himself and family are to enjoy the fruits of his labor. What poetry, when a mammoth tree goes crashing down, to look up and get a larger view of clear blue sky, and once in a while to look out upon the increasing prospect of distant hills and intervening ridges!"

This life in the woods proved not a bad training for the

new career upon which he was shortly to enter, and in the "long probation of mud and discipline," passed in Virginia in the winter of 1861-62, he had occasion to congratulate himself on having learned to make a "sleeping-berth, Aroostook fashion, of boughs well laid down," while from every camp and battle-field, as his letters show, he still looked back with fond regret to his half-completed home in Aroostook, and forward with confident anticipation to the time when he might, "with honor," return to his farm and his teaching, and when, for he was never married, his favorite sister was to be his housekeeper and companion.

It was from Maysville, where his farm was situated, that he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, Maine Volunteers, Company I, composed chiefly of men from that and the adjoining townships. Declining, with characteristic modesty, a lieutenant's commission, he entered the army as a private, saying that he thought he could serve his country better in that capacity than in any other. Having let his farm for a year "at the halves," he marched with his company to the rendezvous at Augusta, where he was mustered in on the 21st of August, 1861, and, after a short stay at Camp Hamlin, left with the regiment for Baltimore, August 23d. Before leaving home he appears to have made an agreement to contribute weekly a letter to "The Aroostook Pioneer," published at Presque Isle, the adjoining town to Maysville, and whose editor and publisher was his friend and neighbor. From these letters, which were not, however, sent with the regularity promised, and from those written by him to his sisters, the narrative of his military life is chiefly derived.

The materials for his personal history afforded by these letters are, however, but scanty. In those addressed to the "Pioneer" he naturally says but little of himself, while in writing to his relatives he is always exceedingly brief, and his object seems to have been to allay apprehensions as to his safety in the minds of those dear to him, to encourage

them in the hope of his final return, and, above all, to solicit letters from home in reply, rather than to entertain them with accounts of his personal experiences, which he probably regarded as very trifling matters. "No one, not a soldier," he says in one of these letters, "can realize how welcome a letter is from home."

Reticent as he was by nature, it was not to be expected that he would have much to say about his motives for enlisting in the army; it was sufficient that he felt it to be his duty. Writing from Virginia, November 9, 1861, he says:—

"In a few days we expect to be marched out to battle. . . . No one seems to dread it, or indeed to think much about the matter. I can hardly tell whether I feel much anxiety about myself, but I do think much, very much, of the friends behind me. Will they remember me? One thing is certain, sister, there is a God here as at home, and he will not fail to take care of any one who does his duty. Mine is to be here. God help me to do my duty like a man!"

At Baltimore, where the regiment remained about a month, he "worked with the engineers" in building a fort on Murray Hill, and this seems to have suggested an application which he made, unsuccessfully, for his discharge from his regiment in order to enter the engineer service. He had perhaps already discovered that it was not as a private soldier that he could best serve his country.

From Baltimore the regiment moved, on the 25th of October, to Washington, and encamped on Kalorama Hill, remaining there about a fortnight, and then, crossing over into Virginia, went into what proved to be its winter quarters at Camp Griffin, near Lewinsville. The regiment was soon after brigaded, forming part of the Third Brigade of Smith's division, and Mr. Hinds was provided with employment better suited to his capacity, being detailed as clerk to the Brigade Commissary. His duties in this

position, which included the charge of the Brigade Hospitals, exempted him from much of the hardship and peril of a soldier's life, while at the same time they debarred him from active participation in the many gallant actions in which his regiment soon distinguished itself. His services were none the less important, and he brought to their performance the same conscientious fidelity which marked all that he did.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the Seventh Maine left Camp Griffin, and on the 23d embarked for Fortress Monroe. To them fell the honor of losing the first man killed in the Peninsular campaign, and they were among the chief actors in the battle at Lee's Mills, of which Mr. Hinds speaks as "irregular fighting," and adds, "I ran a great deal of risk, because I was close to our regiment."

When, on the evacuation of Yorktown, our army once more advanced, Mr. Hinds was detained by his duties in the rear, and was not present at the battle of Williamsburg; but a few days after, impatient at the delay and "anxious to find out where his brigade was," he "took the responsibility to move on and find orders," when he examined with interest the field where his comrades of the Seventh had "helped turn the tide of battle," and — said the commander-in-chief, who publicly thanked them for it — "saved the army from a disgraceful defeat."

From this period, and during the whole time when the army lay in front of Richmond, no letters from Mr. Hinds reached his family or the journal of which he was the war correspondent. It is not till the 20th of July, a fortnight after the arrival of the army at Harrison's Landing, that he writes from that place to his "dear sister Louisa and good friends at home." It was the last letter received from him. In it he says: —

"My health is good as usual, though I should be stronger were I in Maine. You ask if I were in any of the battles. Not

exactly, but nearly in two or three, but fortunately did not get hurt. . . . As I have told you before, have no fears for me. I shall return to Maine. May not this year. My love to all the family separately. I often think of home and wish myself there, but it is of no use to try to get leave of absence. . . . We shall have peace some time. Our country can have but one government, but whether that will be a Republic or Monarchy is more than I can determine. Good by, and God bless you all."

Of the short remainder of his life but little has been learned. Not long after the date of his last letter he appears to have been attacked by diarrhoea, and, after remaining a few days in the "rest hospital," was, with others of the sick, sent North while the army was preparing to evacuate the Peninsula. The steamer in which he was embarked bore the name of his native "State of Maine," to which, in his last letter, he had so confidently predicted his return. The prediction was indeed fulfilled to the ear, but not to the sense; for on the arrival of the vessel at her destination, he was found dead on the deck. He is supposed to have died on the 17th of August, 1862, as the steamer was entering the port of Philadelphia. His remains were hastily interred with those of some thirty others, all in unmarked and unnumbered graves, at Oak Grove Cemetery, about forty miles from Philadelphia; and when a brother, on the news of his death, hastened to the scene of its occurrence, it was too late to reclaim his body or to obtain more than the few facts above recorded relating to his last moments.

The date of his death as given above is that which has been adopted by his family; but, according to the Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of Maine for 1862, Mr. Hinds died at Philadelphia on the 2d of September in that year.

EDWARD SHERMAN HOAR.

EDWARD SHERMAN HOAR, fourth child of Hon. Samuel (H. C. 1802) and Sarah (Sherman) Hoar, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, December 22, 1823.

He joined the Class in the Sophomore year, and remained with them till they graduated.

After graduating he studied law one year in the Dane Law School, and two in New York City, and was admitted to practise in the courts of New York in 1848. In 1849 he emigrated to California, where he practised law and traded in cattle till 1857, when he returned to Massachusetts. He has since been engaged in farming, in Lincoln, in that State.

He was married, December 28, 1858, to Elizabeth Hallet, daughter of Moses Prichard, of Concord.

He has one daughter, Florence by name, born at Concord, January 23, 1860.

May, 1869.

WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT.

WILLIAM MORRIS HUNT, eldest son of Jonathan and Jane (Leavitt) Hunt, was born in Brattleboro', Vermont, March 31, 1824. His father, who died in 1831, was at that time a Representative in Congress from the State of Vermont.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Hunt, with her children, removed, first to New Haven, Connecticut, and afterward to Boston, Massachusetts, where they were living when her eldest son entered college.

His preparatory education was completed at the school kept in Cambridge by William Welles, and he entered Harvard College with the Class as a Freshman. His residence in Cambridge was interrupted by several absences, sometimes in accordance with the advice of his physician, — for his health was not robust, — and sometimes at the recommendation of the College Faculty ; and he finally left the University at the beginning of the Senior year, voluntarily, without taking his degree. The whole family then went to Europe, where they remained many years.

He had from boyhood shown a fondness for drawing and modelling, and had received some instruction from the sculptor J. C. King, of Boston ; but his first serious study of art was begun at the Academy of Düsseldorf, in 1846. Subsequently he studied in Paris under the direction of Pradier, the sculptor, as it was his intention to make sculpture his profession. Being at this time (1848), however, fascinated by the paintings of Thomas Couture, he was tempted to abandon sculpture and to enter his *atelier*,

where he remained steadily at work for two or three years. In the year 1851 he became intimately acquainted with Jean François Millet, to whose genius and instruction he considers himself deeply indebted.

In 1854 he came to Boston, where he remained only a few months, and returned directly to Paris. The following year he came again to America, and on the 18th of October, 1855, was married to Louisa Dumaresque, daughter of the late Thomas Handasyd and Frances (Dumaresque) Perkins.

The first year of his married life was spent in his native town, Brattleboro', Vermont; the seven subsequent years in Newport, Rhode Island. He then settled in Boston, which has continued to be his permanent place of residence, although he revisited Europe during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868.

He has three daughters living, his eldest child, a boy, having died in infancy.

While a student in Paris his pictures were received in the annual exhibitions and favorably noticed. Among his historical portraits may be mentioned those of Chief Justice Shaw, President Walker, Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England, and John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts.

In 1864 the honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him by Harvard College, and in 1868, on the petition of a number of his classmates, he received his degree of A. B., restoring him to his standing in the Class.

April, 1869.

HENRY AUGUSTIN JOHNSON.

HENRY AUGUSTIN JOHNSON, son of John and Harriet (Bates) Johnson, was born in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, February 17, 1825.

His father was born near Skien, in Norway, but visiting the United States early in life, he became so much attached to this country that he adopted it as his own. When naturalized, his Norwegian name was translated into that of John Johnson, which he always afterward bore. His wife, to whom he was married in Fairhaven, October 9, 1808, was the daughter of Joseph and Deborah Bates.

Henry A. Johnson's youth was spent in Fairhaven and the adjoining town of New Bedford. He was fitted for college by Professor Henry W. Torrey, who was at the time studying law in New Bedford.

The two years immediately after graduating he spent mainly in New Bedford, and the succeeding three and one half years in Cambridge as resident graduate and law student. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1848, and soon after went to Europe, being absent about two years. On his return he began the practice of law in Boston, which he still continues.

January 10, 1859, he was married to Elizabeth Swift Hitch, daughter of Henry H. Hitch, of Pernambuco, Brazil, and Elizabeth Swift, of New Bedford. For some ten years subsequent to his marriage he resided in Jamaica Plain,

Massachusetts, and this present April, 1869, has removed with his family, now consisting of a wife and four children, to Braintree, Massachusetts, where he intends to reside permanently.

April 14, 1869.

ROBERT YATES JONES.

ROBERT YATES JONES, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Yates (Pryor) Jones, was born in Petersburg, Virginia, December 22, 1822.

He entered college as a Freshman, and graduated with the Class in 1844.

He was married, September 4, 1844, to Elizabeth Amy Dupree Lunde.

Some years since he was reported to be carrying on a plantation in Louisiana. According to later accounts, he is now living in Petersburg, Virginia, and has a plantation on the James River.

May, 1869.

*ROBERT LEMMON.

ROBERT LEMMON was born, according to the entry made by himself in the Class-Book, in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 25th of September, 1825. His father was Richard Lemmon, of the firm of R. Lemmon & Co., and son of Joshua Lemmon, also a merchant of Baltimore. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Anne Stevenson; she was daughter of William Stevenson, of Baltimore.

He was educated and fitted for college, in company with his friend and future classmate, Richard M. Bradford, by M. R. McNally, Esq., of Baltimore, and entered college in 1842, joining the Class in the second term of the Sophomore year.

After graduating he studied law in the office of the late Judge John Glenn, of Baltimore, and having been admitted to the bar, engaged in the practice of his profession in his native city.

At the end of four years he gave up practice, to take charge of the Patuxent Iron Furnaces in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, in which his father was largely interested, and of which, on the death of the latter (in 1851 or 1852), he became the purchaser. On this property he built a handsome mansion, where he resided until his death, on the 24th of December, 1856, caused by severe cold and exposure while suffering from an attack of erysipelas.

He married, in the autumn of 1854, Fannie C., daughter of Henry A. Hall, of West River, Maryland. They had two children, sons.

SAMUEL PARKER LEWIS.

SAMUEL PARKER LEWIS, son of James and ——
Lewis, was born at Pepperell, Massachusetts, November
16, 1824.

He entered college with the Class as a Freshman, and
graduated in 1844.

In 1844 – 45 he was a student in the Dane Law School,
and in 1845 – 46 and in 1846 – 47 his name is printed in
the College Catalogues in the list of Resident Graduates.
He subsequently practised law in Boston for a short time,
and now resides in Pepperell.

May, 1869.

GEORGE HOMER LORD.

GEORGE HOMER LORD, son of Melvin and Susannah Ridgway (Homer) Lord, was born in Boston on the 8th of May, 1825. Having gone through the usual elementary course of instruction, he attended successively the private schools of F. P. Leverett, Giles and Cushing, and Cushing and Forbes. Prepared under these faithful teachers, besides receiving lessons in elocution of William Russell and in French of Monsieur Bugard, he entered Harvard College in 1840, and was graduated in 1844. He went to Europe the same year, and, returning in 1845, spent some time in a merchant's counting-room in New York. Relinquishing this position and its object, he entered the Law School at Cambridge in 1848. In the same year his health failed him, and he was obliged to return to his home, remaining to this day, unfortunately, an invalid.

Had he retained his health there is every reason to believe he would have been a useful member of society and an honor to his Class.

April 1, 1869.

CLELAND KINLOCH MIDDLETON.

CLELAND KINLOCH MIDDLETON was born at Sullivan's Island, near Charleston, South Carolina, August 16, 1824, and is the eldest son and third child of Henry Augustus Middleton, Esq. (H. C. 1813), and Harriott (Kinloch) Middleton, daughter of Cleland Kinloch, Esq., of Weehaw Plantation, Georgetown District, South Carolina.

His early years were passed at his father's residence at Kensington, on the Great Pedee River, whence the family removed, each spring, to spend the summer months at Statesburg, in Sumter County. In 1830 his father purchased a house in Charleston, and made that city his residence until 1837. During this period Middleton attended the school connected with the Charleston College, and was also under the instruction of Mr. Henry Burns.

In the summer of 1837 he went to Pendleton, South Carolina, to reside with Mr. Francis Kinloch Huger. Here he attended a school kept by a gentleman named Wayland, and had an opportunity of seeing frequently Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Langdon Cheves, who resided in the neighborhood.

In the autumn of 1837 he went to Philadelphia, where Mr. Espy was his teacher, and in 1838 he was placed with Mr. Anthony Bolmar, in West Chester, Pennsylvania, remaining with him until within five months of his examination for admission to Harvard College. These last five months he passed with the Rev. Horatio P. Stebbins, at Leominster, Massachusetts.

He entered college with the Class as a Freshman in 1840, and, with the exception of a period of rustication in his Sophomore year, remained with them during the whole course, and received his degree at Commencement. He did not attain a high rank for scholarship, and abandoned the study of the Classics at the beginning of the Junior year. His preferences were for the English branches, especially for those taught by the late Professor Channing, whom he highly esteemed.

After graduating he chose medicine as his profession, for which he fitted himself under the instruction of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson, of Charleston, now Professor in the Medical College, Philadelphia. He also attended two courses of lectures at the Charleston Medical College, and received the degree of M. D.

He subsequently travelled in Europe, and also visited Egypt and Nubia.

In 1852 he began to show symptoms of mental malady, and in 1854 he became an inmate of the McLean Asylum at Somerville, Massachusetts, where he still remains.

He has ever been respected by those who have known him, as a brave, truthful, and honorable gentleman.

October 14, 1868.

JAMES MORISON.

JAMES MORISON, son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Hopkins) Morison, was born in Peterboro', New Hampshire, June 20, 1818. He was the youngest of seven children, — five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons are graduates of Harvard College.

He is descended from John Morison, one of the first settlers of Londonderry, New Hampshire, who was in Londonderry, Ireland, during the memorable siege of that city in 1689, and who died in Peterboro', in 1776, at the age of ninety-eight years.

His father, Nathaniel Morison, born in Peterboro', in 1779, was the son of Deacon Robert and Elisabeth (Holmes) Morison. He married, in 1804, Mary Ann, youngest daughter of John and Catherine (Reed) Hopkins, of Londonderry, New Hampshire, and died of yellow fever, in Natchez, Mississippi, in 1819. In early life he carried on the business of making and repairing carriages, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, but afterward returned to New Hampshire, where, in 1814, he engaged in the cotton manufacture. At the time of his death he was employed in the construction of works for the introduction of water into the city of Natchez.

James Morison resided at Peterboro' until he was ten years of age, then passed four years on a farm in a neighboring town, and the three following years in a woollen manufactory. He then went to Phillips Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, to prepare for college, and entered Harvard in 1841, joining the Class at the beginning of the Sophomore year.

Immediately after graduating he began the study of medicine at Baltimore, where he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Maryland, in 1846, and was appointed Resident Physician of the Baltimore Infirmary. Here he remained until the autumn of 1849, when he left for California, where he arrived in the spring of 1850, and established himself in the practice of his profession in San Francisco. In 1854 he went to Europe, where he remained until 1856, in attendance on the hospitals of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, London, and Paris.

He was married, January 29, 1857, to Mary L. Sanford, daughter of Philo Sanford, Esq., of Boston, Massachusetts, and returned to California, where his wife died, January 17, 1866, leaving two children, a son and a daughter.

June 16, 1868, he was married to Ellen Wheeler, daughter of Sumner and Catherine (Vose) Wheeler, of Keene, New Hampshire.

In 1858 he was appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology in the University of the Pacific,—the first medical institution established on the Pacific coast,—and was chosen one of the trustees of the University. He was a member of the California State Medical Society, of which, in 1859, he was one of the Vice-Presidents. He was also a member of the San Francisco County Medical Society.

He has contributed various articles to the *Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*; also to the *San Francisco Medical Press*; among others,—

Report of a Case of Glanders in the Human Subject.

On the use of Chlorate of Potassa in Typhoid Fever.

On Conservative Surgery.

May, 1869.

SAMUEL BRADLEY NOYES.

SAMUEL BRADLEY NOYES, eldest son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Morrill) Noyes, was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, April 9, 1817.

His paternal ancestor, Nicholas Noyes, came to New England from Choulderton, Wiltshire, England, in 1634, and to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635, with his brother, Rev. James Noyes. Tradition asserts that the first settlers of Newbury came by water from Ipswich, and that Nicholas Noyes was the first person who leaped ashore.

His maternal ancestor, Isaac Morrill, was admitted freeman at Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1632-33. The name has been variously spelled, — Morell, Murrill, and Morrill; the last form has always been used by the family.

He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, where he was a pupil from the fall of 1836 to the summer of 1840.

He joined the Class in the second term of the Freshman year, in March, 1841, but remained only about two years and a half. While in college he was leader of the College Choir and of the Harvard Glee Club. In the Sophomore year he was Poet to the I. O. H.

After leaving Cambridge he studied law with Hon. Isaac Davis of Worcester, and afterwards with Hon. Ezra Wilkinson of Dedham, and Hon. Ellis Ames of Canton, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the Norfolk Bar in April, 1847, and began practice at Canton.

He was justice of the peace in 1849, trial justice in 1850, commissioner of insolvency in 1853, special county commis-

sioner for Norfolk County in 1856, and again trial justice in 1857. In 1864 he was appointed special agent of the Treasury Department and acting collector of customs at Fernandina, Florida. In 1866 he returned to Massachusetts, and in May, 1867, was appointed United States Register in Bankruptcy for the Second Congressional District of Massachusetts, which office he now holds. He is a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and of the New England Agricultural Society.

He resides in Canton, where he has been since 1849, with the exception of two years, a member of the school committee, and was superintendent of the public schools in 1857, 1858, 1861 – 64, 1867 – 69.

He was married, January 16, 1850, by Rev. Robert P. Rogers, of the Class of 1844, then minister of the First Congregational Parish in Canton, to Georgiana, daughter of James and Abigail (Gookin) Beaumont, of Canton.

Their children are: Therese Isabel, born August 9, 1851; Eliza Rosita, born June 22, 1857; Bradley Morrill, born December 26, 1864.

In 1864 he received from the college his degree of A. B., restoring him to his standing in the Class.

He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press in different parts of the country.

May, 1869.

GEORGE FRANCIS PARKMAN.

GEORGE FRANCIS PARKMAN, son of George (H. C. 1809) and Eliza Agnes (McDonogh) Parkman, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 20, 1823.

In 1837, having previously visited Europe, he became a pupil in the Boston Latin School, where he was fitted for college. He entered Harvard with the Class as a Freshman, and remained through the whole course.

Immediately after graduating with the Class he entered the Dane Law School, and received the degree of LL. B. in 1846. He completed his legal education in the office of Sidney Bartlett, Esq., in Boston, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1847, but has never practised.

Soon after his admission to the bar he went again to Europe, where he remained only a few months. Since his return in 1850 he has resided in Boston and in Newport, Rhode Island, making a short visit to Cuba and the Southern States in 1860. He is still unmarried.

May, 1869.

FRANCIS PARKMAN.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, son of Rev. Francis (H. C. 1807) and Caroline (Hall) Parkman, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1823. He first attended school in Medford, but was finally prepared for college at the school kept in Boston by Gideon F. Thayer, and entered Harvard College with the Class as a Freshman. In the Senior year he made a voyage to Europe, and spent nine months in travelling in Italy, Sicily, Switzerland, France, England, and Scotland. During a portion of the time his classmate, William Morris Hunt, was his companion in a journey among the Apennines. He returned to Cambridge before Commencement, and graduated with the Class in 1844.

After graduating he entered the Dane Law School, and, in 1846, received the degree of LL. B., but never engaged in the practice of the law. In the spring of 1846 he set out with a relative on a journey to the Rocky Mountains, "with a view of studying the manners and character of Indians in their primitive state." On his return he published, in the Knickerbocker Magazine, a narrative of this journey. One of the results of this expedition, however, was a permanently impaired state of health, which still, after a lapse of more than twenty years, deprives him of the full use of his eyesight, and renders close and long-continued application impossible.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Antiquarian Society, the New York Historical

Society, and various other societies. He is also an overseer of Harvard College and one of the trustees of the Boston Athenæum.

He married, May 13, 1850, Catherine Scollay, daughter of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston; she died September 4, 1858. Their children were: Grace, born in 1851; Francis, born in 1854, died 1857; and Catherine, born 1858.

After his marriage he went to live at Brookline, Massachusetts, and he has since resided there or in Jamaica Plain during the summers, passing the winters in Boston. He revisited Europe in 1858-59, and again in 1868-69.

Publications: —

Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life. One volume. 1849.

History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac and the War of the North American Tribes against the English Colonies, after the Conquest of Canada. One volume, octavo. 1851.

France and England in North America. Vol. I., Pioneers of France in the New World. 1865.

The same. Vol. II., The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century. 1867.

Volume III. of the same series is now in preparation. It will be entitled, "The Discovery of the Great West," and is to be followed by five or six other volumes.

Various articles in reviews, etc.

In addition to his literary occupations, he has given, of late, much attention to horticulture.

April, 1869.

JOSEPH PEABODY.

JOSEPH PEABODY, son of Francis and Martha (Endicott) Peabody, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 31, 1824.

He was fitted for college at the public Latin School in Salem, under Master Oliver Carlton, — having previously made a short visit to Europe, — and entered Harvard College with the Class as a Freshman.

After graduating with the Class he engaged in the study of chemistry, and was for some time the pupil of Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston. He afterward went to Europe, where he continued his chemical studies for several years.

On his return to this country he went into business in the city of New York, but is now engaged in manufacturing in Salem, where he resides.

He was married, October 23, 1866, to Anna Perkins, daughter of the late Hon. David Pingree, of Salem.

May, 1869.

HORATIO JUSTUS PERRY.

HORATIO JUSTUS PERRY, son of Justus and Mary (Edwards) Perry, was born in Keene, New Hampshire, January 23, 1824. His father was a merchant; his mother a native of Boston, Massachusetts.

He pursued his preparatory studies in his native town and in Walpole, New Hampshire, and entered college with the Class as a Freshman.

After graduating he studied law in the Dane Law School at Cambridge and in the office of William P. Wheeler, in his native town. In 1847, during the Mexican War, having been offered a position as volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of General Shields, he served in that capacity until the severe wound received by his commanding officer at the battle of Cerro Gordo abruptly terminated his military career. After remaining in Mexico with the wounded general until the latter began slowly to recover, he returned with him to the United States. Soon after, when General Taylor became President, he sought an appointment as Consul at St. Thomas, on account of ill-health and inability to bear the severity of New England winters. He was offered, instead, the place of Secretary of Legation at Madrid, which he accepted (1849) with the intention of shortly returning to his own country to engage in the practice of law. Circumstances, however, occurred which have induced him to remain many years in Spain. During this time, with the exception of a period of five or six years between 1855 and 1861, he has constantly held the position of Secretary of Legation, and in 1854, and also

for nearly three years during the War of the Rebellion, performed the duties of Chargé d'Affaires.

While acting in that capacity in 1854 he satisfactorily settled the difficulties growing out of the affair of the Black Warrior, and thereby thwarted the attempt made by certain Southern politicians to involve the United States in a war with Spain for the purpose of robbing her of the island of Cuba. He also, at the same time, nearly concluded a treaty with Spain for reciprocal freedom of commerce between the United States and Cuba. The treaty failed, owing to the opposition made to it on the ground that, if it were concluded, there would no longer be any decent pretext for desiring the annexation of that island.

In the interval between 1855 and 1861, not being employed in the public service, he engaged in the business of telegraphic construction. He laid down four submarine telegraph cables in the Mediterranean Sea, built several land lines, and was in correspondence with various governments in relation to the project known as the South Atlantic Telegraph. In 1859 he received from Spain a grant of the right of way for the lines of that project.

On the breaking out of the late War of the Rebellion he was about to return home for the purpose of volunteering for the defence of Washington, when he received President Lincoln's credentials appointing him Secretary of Legation at Madrid and Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*. He took possession of the mission on the 5th of June, 1861, and at once procured from Spain a proclamation of neutrality, the most favorable obtained during the war from any foreign nation. In consequence of this proclamation, the Rebel cruiser Sumter, having put into Cadiz for repairs and supplies, was allowed to remain in that port only twenty-four hours, and was forced to take refuge at Gibraltar, where, blockaded by the American gunboats, she finished her career.

The minister who was subsequently appointed, Mr. Carl Schurz, having returned home, after a residence of five months, to take a command in the army, and Mr. Koermer, who succeeded him, remaining in all only about a year in Madrid, Mr. Perry continued to act as *Chargé ad interim* in the absence of his superiors, and until the arrival of a new minister, Mr. Hale, September 30, 1865. During this time the relations between the two governments were often of the most delicate nature; Spain being offered at one time strong inducements to join with France in recognizing the Southern Confederacy, while at another, irritated by fancied insults to her flag by our blockading forces, she was disposed to declare war with the United States on her own account, sure of being seconded by France.

In 1863, at the time of the French occupation of Mexico, the Spanish ambassador at Paris signed, under French influence, a joint convention granting a right of way to certain foreign parties, who proposed to open direct communication, by telegraph, between Europe and various countries of Central and South America. This would have been an infringement of the rights previously granted to Mr. Perry; but it was also a proceeding highly prejudicial to American interests, being expressly intended to promote schemes which it was then the constant effort of the American State Department to oppose. On public, therefore, rather than on private grounds, Mr. Perry felt it his duty to maintain, in a suit at law, his claim under the previous grant. The success of his suit prevented the ratification by the Spanish Government of the convention signed by its ambassador. When an American company subsequently applied to Spain for permission to connect the United States and Cuba by a telegraphic cable, Mr. Perry set aside his own claims, and heartily and successfully devoted himself to carrying out the wishes of his countrymen.

He was married, on the 10th of April, 1852, to the Señorita

Doña Carolina de Coronado, daughter of Don Nicolas Coronado, of Badajoz, Spain, — the first instance in that country of a mixed marriage, where one of the parties was a Catholic and the other a Protestant. The Señora Doña Carolina Coronado de Perry is widely known in her own country as one of the first of Spanish lyric poets; and the esteem in which she is held for her talents and many virtues has largely contributed to her husband's success as a diplomatist.

They have two daughters living.

A successor to Mr. Perry, as Secretary of Legation at Madrid, has recently been appointed; but the nomination has not yet been confirmed by the Senate.

May, 1869.

WILLIAM GARDINER PRESCOTT.

WILLIAM GARDINER PRESCOTT, son of William Hickling (H. C. 1814) and Susan (Amory) Prescott, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 27, 1826.

He entered college as a Freshman, and after graduating with the Class entered the Dane Law School in 1845, and received the degree of LL. B. in 1847. He subsequently passed several years in Europe, and on his return engaged in business, from which he has since retired.

He was married, November 6, 1851, to Augusta, daughter of Joseph Augustus Peabody, of Salem. They have had four children: Edith, born April 20, 1853; William Hickling, born February 22, 1855; died October 12, 1865; Linzee, born November 27, 1859; Catherine Elizabeth, born February 19, 1863.

May, 1869.

ROBERT POSSAC ROGERS.

ROBERT POSSAC ROGERS, son of Robert (H. C. 1802) and Mary (Channing) Rogers, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 29th of August, 1824.

His father was the son of Abner Rogers, a New Hampshire farmer, living at Hampstead, and a lineal descendant, it is said, of the famous John, of Smithfield. He was a little older than most of his Class. For some years after graduation he was a teacher and tutor, and then entered upon mercantile pursuits, going to Europe in the way of business, and spending several years there, chiefly at Mar seilles. When nearly fifty he returned to Boston, where he married and lived until his death in 1839, at the age of sixty-four. His wife was the daughter of William and Lucy (Ellery) Channing, of Newport, Rhode Island, and granddaughter of William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from Rhode Island. She survived him about four years, dying in 1843. Mr. Rogers was highly respected by his classmates and friends as a man of sterling integrity and scholarly tastes,—going by the title of “Aristides the Just,” among those who knew him best. These few details respecting him are here put down by his son, who is not aware that in any college record there is an account of one whose name and character he would not have altogether forgotten in the annals of Harvard.

The early youth of Robert P. Rogers was one of much trial, owing to a delicacy of constitution that would not permit him to bear the rough life of other boys or to compete with them in their studies. He was never but

once seriously ill, though always unable to go beyond a certain medium point of play and work. Indeed, as he looks back, it is a mystery to him how he acquired any available knowledge. His schooling was of the most desultory kind, seldom for more than two or three weeks together, and then a long interval of feebleness and country air. His love of books, however, and his home life led him into all sorts of reading, and his acquaintance with the best English authors began at an early day, while his father, who was an excellent scholar, kept him instructed more or less in Latin and Greek, and sent him to the best schools, among them the Boston Latin School for two years. The last summer of his school life was spent at Dummer Academy, Byfield, under that most excellent teacher and estimable man, Mr. Nehemiah Cleaveland. Thence, at sixteen years of age, in the summer of 1840, he went to Cambridge, entering college with the Class of 1844 as a Freshman.

After two years his health failed, and he was obliged, at the close of the second Sophomore term, to give up study. A few months at Brook Farm, West Roxbury, passed in working and loitering in the fields, not establishing a cure, he was induced to try a sea-voyage, — the last thing he had ever expected or wished to do. Friends procured him a berth as supercargo's clerk, and he sailed in October, 1842, on board a vessel bound to Rio Janeiro. There he spent the winter, and returned home in much better condition the next spring.

But he was neither in spirits nor circumstances to return to college. His mother died that fall, leaving him quite alone. His first move was to take a room at Divinity Hall, as a mere resident. There, with his books about him, he worked at his education in his own way, quite by himself; more of a recluse for three years, he is happy to say, than he has ever been since. In 1846 he entered the Divinity School, and formed pleasant friendships, and saw the way

apparently open to a useful life. Graduating in 1849, his first settlement as a minister was in the winter of 1850, at Canton, Massachusetts, where he remained nearly three years. He was afterward installed, in the summer of 1854, over the First Parish in Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he has lived fifteen years.

Before going to Gloucester to take up his abode he was married, September 27, 1854, to Elizabeth Murray Revere, daughter of Joseph W. Revere, of Boston. Five children have been born to them, one of whom, a boy, died in infancy. The survivors are two boys and two girls, the eldest now (1869) thirteen years old.

His life has not been an eventful one, or, in any way that can be written here, remarkable. He has loved general literature, but never turned it to much account, except for his own household good. Writing has been a pleasant occupation, and he has had enough of it in sermonizing. The same delicacy of constitution from which he suffered in youth has kept him back from more than ordinary efforts. Still he trusts that his quiet course may not be altogether without interest to the Class of '44, at whose request he prepares this sketch, and to whom he is indebted for various kindnesses, and among whom he is most happy to have his name enrolled as their "one parson"; but not the only one, he trusts, to call down blessings on their heads.

January, 1869.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, son of Hon. Leverett (H. C. 1802) and Mary Elizabeth (Sanders) Saltonstall, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 16, 1825.

He is eighth in descent from Sir Richard Saltonstall, of Huntwick, England, Knight, an associate of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and one of the patentees, who removed with his children to New England, and commenced the settlement of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1630, but afterward returned to England, where he died about 1658. Five generations of the ancestors of Leverett Saltonstall have graduated at Harvard College: Nathaniel, grandson of Sir Richard, graduated in 1659; Richard, son of Nathaniel, in 1695; Richard, son of Richard, in 1722; Nathaniel, his son, in 1766, and Leverett, son of Nathaniel and father of Leverett, in 1802. The family name is derived from "Saltonstall," a small town in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, England, where grants of land were made to members of the family at a very early period.

His father, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, son of Nathaniel (H. C. 1766) and Anna (White) Saltonstall, was an eminent advocate, Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate in the Massachusetts Legislature, a Representative in the Congress of the United States; President of the Bible Society, of the Essex Agricultural Society, and of the Essex Bar; A. A. and S. H. S., LL. D. Harvard University, 1838, member of the Board of Overseers, and always the earnest friend of the college. He died May 8, 1845.

Leverett Saltonstall was fitted for college at the Salem

Latin School, and entered Harvard with the Class as a Freshman, remaining through the entire course.

After graduating, he entered the Dane Law School, in 1845, where he remained two years, and in 1847 received the degree of LL. B. In the summer of the same year he went to Europe, remaining abroad until the autumn of 1849. Upon his return he entered the office of Sohler and Welch, in Boston, where he completed his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised his profession for several years in Boston, but has now abandoned it.

He was married, October 19, 1854, to Rose, daughter of John Clarke and Harriet (Rose) Lee, of Salem. His children are : Leverett, born November 3, 1855 ; died February 14, 1863 ; Richard Middlecott, born October 27, 1859 ; Rose Lee, born June 17, 1861 ; Mary Elizabeth, born October 17, 1862 ; a son, born May 4, 1867.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the State Board of Agriculture. He resides at Chestnut Hill, Newton, but has an office in Boston.

May, 1869.

FREDERICK ADOLPHUS SAWYER.

FREDERICK ADOLPHUS SAWYER, born December 12, 1822, at Bolton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, was the son of Joseph Sawyer, of the same town, and Abigail Bender, his wife. Abigail Bender was the daughter of a German, Peter Bender, who came to America about a century since, and settled in Marlborough, Massachusetts, where he married Abigail Brigham. Joseph Sawyer was a country merchant and farmer, a man of high character and fair education. He held responsible local offices, and was several times a member of the State Legislature. His ancestors came to Massachusetts from Lincolnshire, England, in 1638.

Frederick A. Sawyer resided in Bolton, attending the public schools when in session, and occasionally spending a term at a private school kept by one Thomas Fry, a most excellent teacher, and a Quaker. He also attended school at the academy in Westminster, Massachusetts, and at Marlborough, Massachusetts; at the latter place his teacher was the late Hon. O. W. Albee, who served his town and county in both branches of the Legislature.

He entered college in 1840. His life in college was much like that of most poor boys; he received assistance from various sources, performing the duties of monitor, and teaching school in the winter vacations. He held a respectable rank as a scholar.

After leaving college he engaged in the business of teaching, and continued it till September, 1834, as follows:—

In Gardiner, Maine, from August, 1844, to March, 1847.

In Wiscasset, Maine, from March, 1847, till June, 1851. In Lowell, Massachusetts, from September, 1851, to June, 1852. In Nashua, New Hampshire, from August, 1852, till near January, 1853. From January, 1853, till September, 1855, in Wakefield (then South Reading), Massachusetts. From September, 1855, till April, 1859, in Boston, Massachusetts. From April, 1859, till September, 1864, in Charleston, South Carolina.

His success as a teacher during the twenty years of his experience, was such as to lead him to hope for the highest rewards of the profession had he continued in it.

While residing in Wiscasset, Maine, he lost his voice, and from June, 1847, till 1854, was more or less afflicted in consequence. For more than two years he did not speak a loud word; yet he continued his labors as a teacher, and ultimately his vocal powers were completely restored.

While a resident of Charleston he maintained without taint his character as a loyal citizen. His profession saved him from military duty till some time in 1863, when he was arrested in his lecture-room by a military guard, and enrolled in a regiment for home defence, in which he was compelled to serve some weeks. The regiment never saw any active duty, however.

He left Charleston, South Carolina, under a flag of truce, on the 23d September, 1864, and returned thither on the 22d of February, 1865. On the 30th May, 1865, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina, and held this position till July 22, 1868, on which date he took his seat in the Senate of the United States, as Senator from South Carolina for the term ending March 3, 1873, to which position he was elected on the 16th of July, 1868.

In November, 1867, he was elected a delegate from the city of Charleston to the convention called for the purpose of framing a Constitution for the State of South Carolina;

but subsequent events prevented his becoming a participant in the work of that body.

In 1854 he married Miss Delia E. Gay, daughter of the late Ira Gay, Esq., agent of the Nashua Manufacturing Company, and Mary White Gay, of Nashua, New Hampshire. He has two daughters, Myra Louisa, born July 22, 1856, and Clara Cooper, born October 3, 1857, and one son, George Carpenter, born September 2, 1860. The latter was afflicted with deafness, in consequence of measles, in 1861, and has never recovered the sense of hearing. He is at present, December, 1868, an inmate of the Clarke Institute for Deaf Mutes, at Northampton, Massachusetts, where he is rapidly acquiring the art of articulation.

F. A. Sawyer's present address is Charleston, South Carolina, except during the sessions of Congress, when it is Washington, District of Columbia.

December 12, 1868.

*FRANCIS WILLARD SAYLES.

FRANCIS WILLARD SAYLES, son of Willard and Maria (Francœur) Sayles was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 30, 1823.

He was fitted for college at the Boston public Latin School, where he became a pupil in 1834. He entered Harvard College with the Class as a Freshman, and remained through the whole course.

Immediately after graduating he went into business as a merchant, and at the time of his death was a member of the firm of Sayles, Merriam, and Brewer, in Boston.

He was married July 15, 1846.

He died May 6, 1853, of injuries received in the memorable accident which occurred on that day on the New York and New Haven Railroad, at Norwalk, Connecticut, as he was on his return from a journey to the South.

May, 1869.

PHILIP HOWES SEARS.

PHILIP HOWES SEARS was born in Brewster, Massachusetts, December 30, 1819.

He is the son of John Sears and Mercie Howes, and is descended in the seventh generation from Richard Sears, the Pilgrim, who landed at Plymouth, May 30, 1630, and settled about the year 1643 at a place called by the Indians Sursuit, lying then in the eastern precinct of Yarmouth, now in the towns of Dennis and Brewster, where he purchased from the Indians and from the widow of Governor Bradford a farm of about four hundred acres of land. This farm, enlarged by Paul Sears, the son of Richard, to nearly a thousand acres, but diminished by subdivision in the succeeding generation to about three hundred acres, has, with the original homestead, come down through the several generations of his ancestors to the subject of this memoir. His ancestors of the same surname have always carried on this farm, and have otherwise been engaged in public affairs of town, county, colony, and State, in various military commissions, and in the management of trusts. His grandfather, Edward Sears, was also extensively interested in shipping; and his father invested a large part of his capital in the manufacture of salt, which, though doing well at first, subsequently proved a failure and loss. Among his Pilgrim ancestors in maternal lines are Governor Prince (Governor of Plymouth Colony), Elder Brewster (of the Mayflower company), Constant Southworth (treasurer of Plymouth Colony), Rev. John Mayo (minister of Eastham and of the Second Church of Boston),

Colonel William Bassett (colonial judge), Thomas Howes (one of the three original proprietors of the township of Yarmouth). His ancestors in England are given in Edmund H. Sears's "Pictures of the Olden Time," in Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families" (title "The Pilgrim Father"), and in Somerby's Collections in England.

Having studied in the academies of Orleans, Yarmouth, and East Dennis, at the last of which he began the study of Latin, he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, in April, 1837, and continued there under the tuition of the principal, Samuel H. Taylor, LL. D., until July, 1840, when his fitting for college was completed. While in college he made journeys for recreation and health each summer (to Niagara, White Mountains, Catskill, Trenton Falls, &c.), a practice to which he has since sacredly adhered.

After graduating he was engaged in teaching about two years, and studied law in the offices of Hon. Charles G. Loring, of Boston, and Josiah Rutter, Esq., of Waltham, and for a year and a half (three terms) in the Dane Law School, taking his degree of LL. B. at the Commencement of 1849. While in the Law School he was tutor of mathematics to the Freshman and Sophomore Classes in the college. He was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in the County of Middlesex, in November, 1849, and immediately formed a partnership with Josiah Rutter, Esq., of Waltham, in which it was agreed that he should attend to the trial of cases in court. He then began the practice of the law in the County of Middlesex, and entered at once upon the trial of cases, the first case argued by him in the Supreme Judicial Court being that of *Farwell v. Rogers*, 4 Cush. R., p. 460.

In April, 1850, he went to Europe, travelling with his classmate, Johnson, visiting England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and Greece, and

returning in April, 1851, when he resumed practice at Waltham in connection with Mr. Rutter. In October or November of the same year he removed to Boston, and formed a partnership with Henry A. Scudder, Esq., which continued two years, and in November, 1853, he opened a separate office in Boston, and has since continued the practice of his profession in the County of Suffolk, with some practice in other counties, especially Barnstable. After the experience of a few years he found that the trial of cases in court was too hard work for his health, as well as too hard work for the pay usually given, and endeavored to turn his practice in a different direction. He has now for some years been chiefly employed as legal adviser and counsel to several corporations and trusts. As the practice of law in Massachusetts goes, he has been financially successful. His personal tastes have been toward studies and inquiries of a different kind, which have always occupied a considerable portion of his time and attention.

In 1858 he again went to Europe for about six months, spending the larger part of the time in England, where, through certain letters of introduction, he had favorable opportunities for seeing the English people, and also visiting rapidly Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and France. He was elected in 1858 a member of the City Council of Boston; in 1859 one of the Trustees of the Public Library of Boston, and also, the same year, a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College for the six years following; in 1860 and 1861 was member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts from the Sixth Ward of Boston. He was married, April 23, 1861, in Boston, to Sarah Pratt Lyman, daughter of George W. and Anne (Pratt) Lyman, and has three children, two daughters and one son, named respectively, Annie Lyman, Mary Pratt, and Richard.

The only productions of his that have been published, beside legal arguments and reviews, and arguments be-

fore Committees of the Legislature, and some magazine articles, are a report to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College on the Study of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in College ; a speech in the same Board against the confirmation of Thomas Hill as President of the College, and an address on Classical Studies, delivered at Andover, February 7, 1866, before the Alumni of Phillips Academy, at the dedication of the new Academic Hall.

He resides in Boston during the winter, and in Waltham during the summer.

May 21, 1869.

EDMUND QUINCY SEWALL.

EDMUND QUINCY SEWALL was born in the city of New York, July 1, 1826.

His father, Henry Devereux Sewall, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, August 21, 1786, and died in Watertown, New York, June 8, 1846.

His mother, Mary Catherine (Norton) Sewall, was born in Goshen, Connecticut, June 4, 1796, and died in Watertown, New York, December 30, 1840.

He entered Harvard College with the class as a Freshman, going through the whole course.

Soon after graduating he sailed for Europe, where he remained two years, mostly at Heidelberg, Germany, attending lectures in the Jurisprudence Department of the University at that place.

In 1846 he returned home, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1850, and practised for three years. He then abandoned the profession, and went into the business of manufacturing steam-engines and machinery, in which he is still engaged at Watertown, New York.

He was married, June 28, 1866, at Monroe, Michigan, to Kate C. Smith, daughter of the late Major Henry Smith, United States Army, and Elvira (Foster) Smith.

They have one child, a daughter, born June 14, 1867.

April 29, 1869.

DANIEL DENISON SLADE.

DANIEL DENISON SLADE, son of J. Tilton and Elisabeth (Rogers) Slade, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 10, 1823. He was fitted for college at the public Latin School, Boston.

After graduating he studied medicine in Boston, in the Tremont Medical School, passed one year as House Surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and travelled and studied in Europe from 1849 to 1852. He has since practised his profession in Boston, but is now engaged in agricultural and literary pursuits. He resides at Chestnut Hill, Newton, Massachusetts.

He was married, May 27, 1856, to Mina Louise, daughter of Conrad and Lisette Hensler.

April 30, 1869.

FAYETTE SMITH.

FAYETTE SMITH, son of Preserved and Tryphena W. (Goldsbury) Smith, was born at Warwick, Massachusetts, August 1, 1824.

His father was settled in 1814 as the third Christian minister over the parish of Warwick, where he remained until the year 1845. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Henry Smith, who came to this country in 1637, and was settled as pastor of the church at Wethersfield, Connecticut. The mother of Fayette Smith was a native of Warwick, and died while he was quite young.

Until entering college in 1840 he spent the greater part of his life at home, working on a small farm in the summer, attending the public schools, and studying Latin and Greek under the instruction of his father. He also attended Deerfield Academy about a year. Such were all the opportunities he had to prepare himself for college.

When he graduated in 1844, he went to Greenfield, Massachusetts, and entered the law office of Grennell and Aiken, where he stayed one year, and then went to Cambridge and entered the Law School in the fall of 1845. He was there but a few weeks, as he was poor, and could not afford the expense. He then went into the office of Hon. Peleg Sprague, then United States District Judge for Massachusetts, where he remained until the spring of 1846. In May of that year he went to Cabotville (now Chicopee), Massachusetts, and entered the law office of John Wells, Esq., now one of the judges of the Supreme Court. He continued with him till the spring of 1848, when he was admitted to the bar, and established himself as

a lawyer in Holyoke, Massachusetts. The proprietors of that place were then beginning to improve the water-power at Hadley Falls, and laying the foundation for a large manufacturing city. In Holyoke he had some practice, but became dissatisfied, and in the summer of 1852 he set out for the West, with no definite destination. Being well acquainted with Mr. Hartwell, of the Class, who was then residing at Cincinnati, he went to that place.

In October, 1852, he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and in the spring of 1853 began to practise law in Cincinnati. Since September, 1854, he has been in partnership with Timothy D. Lincoln and James Warnock, under the firm of Lincoln, Smith, and Warnock.

In 1859 he was married to Apollina Stone, daughter of Daniel and Augusta M. Stone. They have four children living, three boys and one girl.

His life has been very monotonous. Since he has been in Cincinnati he has seen much hard work, but so far has succeeded in comfortably supporting himself and family.

One word as to his name. He was christened Fayette Smith; but before going to college was called Lafayette, and his name is so printed in the College Catalogue. Soon after leaving college he dropped the first syllable, and has since subscribed himself Fayette Smith.

May 4, 1869.

*JOSEPH BROWN SMITH.

JOSEPH BROWN SMITH, son of Leonard and Sarah (Brown) Smith, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, March 14, 1823.

At birth his sight was perfect, but before a week had passed a disease fastened upon his eyes which rendered him totally and incurably blind. When he was three years old his father died, and his mother removed to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he lived for six years. He was sent to school when four years of age, and was fortunate in having a most excellent teacher, who encouraged and skillfully directed his strong natural love of knowledge. He was also a pupil in the Sunday school of the South Church in Portsmouth.

When he was nine years old he was sent to the Perkins Institution for the Blind, in Boston, where, having a quick apprehension and a capacious and retentive memory, he learned so rapidly and well, that his friends determined to try the experiment of sending him to college. Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the superintendent of the institution entered warmly into the plan, if he did not first suggest it, and besides a general supervision gave much personal attention to his preparatory education.

He entered Harvard College with the Class, as a Freshman, and remained through the whole college course, acquitting himself creditably in the various studies. He graduated with the Class, receiving his degree at Commencement, and was said to be the first totally blind man who ever graduated at any college in this country.

While in college, as well as previously, he gave much of his time to the study and practice of music, for which he had an enthusiastic love, as well as a decided natural talent, and of whose principles he had early acquired a thorough scientific knowledge. He is said to have composed a march when only nine years old; and shortly before entering college he wrote an overture, which was performed by the Boston Academy of Music. In college he always had a piano in his room; he was usually the organist at the College Chapel, and was a member of the Harvard Glee Club and of the College Choir.

In September, 1844, immediately after graduating, he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was appointed Professor of Music in the Kentucky Institution for the Blind. This position, for which he was admirably qualified, and whose duties he performed most acceptably, he held until his death, a period of fourteen years, giving at the same time instruction in music to private pupils.

He was married, August 9, 1846, to Elizabeth Jane Cone, who died June 14, 1851; and afterwards, July 26, 1853, to Sarah J. Nash. He had two sons, — the elder, the child of the first marriage, named Joseph Haydn, the younger, born of the second marriage, Bryce Patten, both of whom with his widow, who is also blind, survive him. The elder has been brought up by his paternal grandmother in Dover, New Hampshire, and is a printer. The younger, now in his fifteenth year, resides with his mother in Louisville.

He died at Louisville, May 6, 1859, aged thirty-six years, after a long and painful illness, which he bore patiently and cheerfully. In a sermon preached soon after his death, from which many facts in this narrative have been borrowed, his pastor and friend, Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, pays the highest tribute to his sincere faith as a Christian, and his noble qualities as a man. "It was his aim," he says, "to maintain himself in manly independence, and to

inspire the blind with the idea of the possibility of self-support. To this aim he was true, and he succeeded in it."

He occasionally wrote verses ; and an "Ode to the Blind," of which he was the author, was thought worthy of being printed in raised letters for the use of the pupils in the Perkins Institution.

May, 1869.

CHARLES HENRY BOYLSTON SNOW.

CHARLES HENRY BOYLSTON SNOW, son of Peter S. and Abigail (Chase) Snow, was born at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, August 7, 1822, and was fitted for college at Exeter, New Hampshire.

After graduating he spent two years at the Dane Law School, and one year in an office, was admitted to the bar, and has since practised his profession in Fitchburg.

In January, 1858, he was married to Eliza Secrest, of South Carolina.

They have had four children, of whom the eldest, a boy, died in August, 1862, aged two years and six months.

April 29, 1869.

*JOSHUA CLAPP STONE.

JOSHUA CLAPP STONE, son of the late Henry B. and Elizabeth (Clapp) Stone, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 28, 1825. His father was for many years cashier and president of the Suffolk Bank in that city.

He resided in Boston until 1838, and was for several years a pupil in the school kept by Mr. T. B. Hayward; he then went to the academy at Leicester, Massachusetts, to prepare for college, and in 1840 entered Harvard with the Class as a Freshman.

He did not seem ambitious of rank in college; but his classmates recognized in him the ability to attain it, while he won their hearts by his quiet and engaging manners, his high sense of honor, his hearty sympathy, and his unvarying good-nature.

Immediately after graduating he entered the Dane Law School, and, in 1846, the law office of the late Colonel J. H. W. Page, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he completed his legal studies. He was admitted to the bar of Bristol County in 1849, and was at once associated in practice with Colonel Page.

He married, September 17, 1850, Elisabeth Hathaway, daughter of Nathaniel and Anna Hathaway, of New Bedford, where his widow, with four sons and a daughter, is now living.

In 1853 he formed a partnership with Judge Brigham, which continued until the latter was appointed to the bench. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Stone removed with his family to Boston, where he remained in the practice of his

profession until the spring of 1862, when he returned to New Bedford and became a partner with William W. Crapo, Esq. This connection continued until his death.

He was for several years Commissioner of Insolvency; and when the office of Judge of Insolvency was created, was appointed to that position for Bristol County, holding it until the office was merged in that of Judge of Probate. In the years 1866 and 1867 he was a Representative from the Eleventh Bristol District in the Massachusetts Legislature.

He died in New Bedford on the 2d of January, 1869.

The obituary notice, of which the following is a part, appeared in the New Bedford Mercury a few days after his death: —

“This is a simple record; but the death of the subject of it is a grave and serious loss to our city; not only a loss to the profession which he adorned, and to the friends who warmly admired and loved him, but to the entire community, upon which such a man, high-minded, honorable, truthful, and courageous, exercises an unconscious, but most beneficial and elevating influence.

“In his profession he had already achieved an enviable reputation, as a sound lawyer, a persuasive, convincing advocate, and a thoroughly honorable practitioner. No man, it seems to us, could have a juster sense of the gravity and dignity of the profession, a more full appreciation of the oath he had taken as a minister of the law, or a more conscientious and resolute determination to regard its solemn sanction. He was ever fair, open, and manly in his practice; slow to take advantage of an adversary's mistake or neglect, and indignant at the least showing of trickery or even disingenuousness. We know the esteem in which he was held by the judges of the highest court of the State, the respect they entertained for his ability, the confidence they had in his professional integrity and honor, and the pleasure they took in listening to his neat and finished legal arguments. His death is the extinguishment of one of the lights of the profession in this county,—a light that was daily growing in effulgence; for he worked to the last. In his sick-

chamber were his law books, and when stricken down he was at work upon an important law argument.

“Death has robbed us of more than the promising, growing, ripening lawyer. As a legislator, Judge Stone won marked distinction. His graceful oratory, his choice language, his musical periods, gave him power in the House, — power to command and compel attention. But these alone did not give him the influence which he exerted and the popularity which he enjoyed. His great power was in his integrity, his honesty and sincerity. The House trusted in him as legislators once trusted in Fisher Ames and Roger Sherman ; members put faith in his words because they had faith in the man. In all parts of the State men were looking to Mr. Stone as one competent to the duties and worthy the honor of its highest station ; and in his death a career of extended public distinction and usefulness has been lost.”

May, 1869.

WARREN TILTON.

WARREN TILTON was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, August 4, 1824, and is the son of Stephen and Priscilla H. (Brown) Tilton. He was fitted for college at the Latin School in Boston, and entered with the Class as a Freshman.

After graduation he studied law with Hubbard and Watts, of Boston, and also at the Dane Law School in Cambridge.

He was married in Georgetown, D. C., January 28, 1851, to Sarah A. Ould, daughter of Robert and Paulina (Gayther) Ould.

He practises law in Boston and resides in Beverly, Massachusetts.

He has been a member of both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature.

The only trial of great public notoriety in which he has been engaged was the defence of Frank W. Rounds for the murder of Adolph Prager, his employer, in Washington Street, Boston, at noonday.

April 13, 1869.

JAMES PARKER TREADWELL.

JAMES PARKER TREADWELL entered college with the Class as a Freshman. His name disappears from the Catalogue in the Senior year, nor does it occur in the list of graduates at Commencement. It reappears, however, in the Triennial Catalogue, from which it is also learned that he has received the degree of Master of Arts. He made no entry in the Class-Book.

He is one of the contributors to the Class Fund, and the Class Secretary has recently received from him, by mail, from San Francisco, California, his photograph for the Class album.

He has resided for many years in San Francisco, and is reported to have acquired a large property there.

May, 1869.

GEORGE WALKER.

GEORGE WALKER, son of John and Hannah (Wood) Walker, was born in Burlington, Massachusetts, February 9, 1820.

His father, the son of John Walker, of Burlington, was a farmer in humble circumstances. His mother was the daughter of John Wood, also of Burlington, where several branches of the family are now living.

Until he was four years old he lived in his native town. His father then removing to Lovell, Oxford County, in the State of Maine, he lived with him there until 1839. He then went to Cambridge to reside with his father's brother, Professor James Walker, by whom he was fitted for college. He entered Harvard as an University student in 1840, and in the following year joined the Class of 1844, with which he graduated.

His chief difficulty in getting an education was the want of money. With assistance, however, from Professor Walker, and from the beneficiary fund of the college, together with what he earned by school-teaching, he was able to complete his college course.

After graduating he took charge of the Portland Academy, at Portland, Maine, and at the same time entered his name as a student of law in the office of Howard and Shepley, resigning, however, the situation of principal in the academy in March, 1846. In December of the same year he was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County, and formed a partnership for the practice of law with Jeremiah Bradbury, under the form of Bradbury and Walker, in Calais, Maine.

In 1848 he removed to Machias, Maine, where he has since resided in the constant practice of his profession. He has also been engaged, to some extent and with some success, in land speculations, lumbering, and navigation.

In politics he has always been allied with the Democratic party, but has never sought political honors. He was, however, chosen Treasurer of the County of Washington in 1855, and in 1862 was elected to the Senate of Maine; but his election being contested, on technical grounds, he was obliged to yield his seat.

In 1867 he was elected to the Maine House of Representatives by an indisputable majority, and during the session made several speeches relating both to matters of public and of private legislation.

He was married in May, 1851, to Henrietta Jones Chace, daughter of Hon. Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Pope) O'Brien. They have had six children, three of whom are now living.

His wife's father was a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the State of Maine during the four terms, or eight years, immediately following its separation from Massachusetts. Her mother was born in Charleston, South Carolina, but came to Massachusetts in early life, and previous to her marriage was a school-teacher in Roxbury.

April 23, 1868.

STEPHEN GOODHUE WHEATLAND.

STEPHEN GOODHUE WHEATLAND, eldest son of Richard Goodhue (H. C. 1818) and Mary B. (Richardson) Wheatland, was born in Newton, Massachusetts, August 11, 1824.

His father was the second son of Captain Richard Wheatland, of Salem, Massachusetts; his mother was the daughter of John Richardson, Esq., of Newton.

His early life was passed in Salem, where he was fitted for college at the public Latin School, under Master Oliver Carlton. He entered Harvard with the Class as a Freshman, and remained through the whole college course.

After graduating he studied and practised law in Salem, of which city he has been several times elected mayor. He was also for one year (1862) a member of the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature.

He resides in Salem, and is still unmarried.

May, 1869.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT.

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, eldest son of Lot and Sarah (Blanchard) Wheelwright, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 10, 1824.

His father was the son of Lot and Susannah (Wilson) Wheelwright, of Boston, and grandson of John Wheelwright, of Cohasset. His mother is the daughter of the late Edward and Mary (Cunningham) Blanchard, of Boston, and granddaughter of Edward and Sarah (Lowell) Blanchard.

His preparatory education was chiefly acquired at the private school kept in Boston by Mr. T. B. Hayward (H. C. 1820), to whose admirable system of instruction he owes, in a great measure, the respectable rank he was able to take in college. He remained at this school seven or eight years; but the year previous to his going to Cambridge he passed under the instruction of Mr. Charles K. Dillaway.

He entered college with the Class as a Freshman, and remained through the whole course. The most notable event of his college life was his election to the office of Class Secretary.

In November, 1844, shortly after graduating, he sailed from Boston in the ship Robin Hood, bound for Valparaiso. He went as a passenger, and had no object in view other than the voyage itself. The ship having met with disaster off the mouth of the Rio La Plata, put into Montevideo for repairs, which detained her there a fortnight; after which she proceeded on her voyage, and arrived at Valparaiso after a passage from Boston of one hundred and fifteen days.

He remained six months on the west coast of South America, spending some time in Santiago, the capital of Chili, and in Lima, the chief city of Peru; visited all the principal ports between Valparaiso and Callao, and returned home, as he had come, in a sailing vessel, by way of Cape Horn. He arrived in Boston in November, 1845, after a year's absence.

Soon after his return he entered his name as a student in the Dane Law School, where he remained one year, and then entered the office of Sobier and Welch, in Boston, where he completed the prescribed term of legal study. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County on the 17th of April, 1849, but has never practised.

In the autumn of 1849 he went to Europe, where he remained three years,—spending the winter of 1849–50 in Paris, and afterward travelling in Spain, Switzerland, Italy, and France, and visiting England during the great Exhibition of 1851. He was in Paris at the time of the *coup d'état*, December 2, 1851, and was an eyewitness of some of the principal features of that event.

In September, 1855, he went again to Europe, for the purpose of seeing the Great Exhibition of that year in Paris, and remained in that city and its neighborhood until his return home in July, 1856, after less than a year's absence.

Since his last visit to Europe he has resided chiefly in Boston, in the house in which he was born, and which has always been his home. During the last two years the extraordinary duties imposed upon him as Class Secretary, which he has cheerfully accepted, and endeavored to the best of his ability to perform, have given him an agreeable and tolerably engrossing employment.

He is still unmarried.

May, 1869.

HENRY BLATCHFORD WHEELWRIGHT.

HENRY BLATCHFORD WHEELWRIGHT, son of Eben and Sarah (Boddily) Wheelwright, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 22, 1824.

He was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard with the Class as a Freshman. He was absent during a considerable portion of the college course, on account of ill-health, but graduated with the Class, receiving his degree in the following year.

After graduating he taught school for a while, being for one year, 1844-45, usher in the Boston public Latin School. In 1846 he entered the Medical School of Harvard University.

He was married, May 15, 1850, to Abbie S. Hodges, of Taunton, Massachusetts.

For several years he was Commissioner of Alien Passengers and Foreign Paupers, and afterward General Agent of the Board of State Charities for the State of Massachusetts, which office he has recently resigned on account of ill-health.

He now resides at Taunton, Massachusetts.

May, 1869.

*CHARLES ADAMS WHITCOMB.

CHARLES ADAMS WHITCOMB, son of John and Lydia (Hartwell) Whitcomb, was born in Hancock, New Hampshire, January 21, 1823.

He entered college as a Freshman, and graduated with the Class in 1844. He held a high rank for scholarship, and took part in two of the College Exhibitions; while at Commencement the part assigned him was the Latin Salutatory Oration. According to the printed Order of Exercises for Commencement, he had attained high distinction in mathematics, Latin, and philosophy, and a rank above the average in rhetoric and history.

After graduating he went with his classmate, Sears, in November or December, 1844, to the South, where he remained during the winter and spring, chiefly in Louisville, Kentucky. In the following summer he returned, with somewhat impaired health, to his home in Hancock, New Hampshire, where he remained the greater part of the time for several years, seeking to re-establish his health, studying, however, for a term or two at the Dane Law School in 1846-47. In August, 1849, he returned to the Law School and remained until April, 1850. On the 4th of May following, in company with his brother, Adolphus Carter Whitcomb (H. C. 1847), he left New York for California, *via* Chagres, and arrived at San Francisco June 20, 1850. There he was admitted to the bar, and after a few weeks began the practice of the law with his brother, being also subsequently associated with Hon. A. Ten Eyck, United States Commissioner at the Sandwich Islands.

At the great fire which occurred in San Francisco on the night of May 3, 1851, he was so badly burned in escaping from the building of Welles and Company, where he had his office, as to be confined to his bed. At first he was not supposed to be in any danger, but his constitution, for a long time impaired, was unable to withstand the terrible shock it had received, and it was soon found that, although his burns were healing, he was daily growing weaker. He lingered until May 20, 1851, when he died without a struggle and apparently without pain. His regular physician during his sickness was his classmate, Dr. Morison. He was temporarily buried in the cemetery of Yerba Buena, previous to the removal of his remains to their final resting-place, by the side of those of his family in Hancock, New Hampshire. His age was twenty-eight years. He died unmarried.

At a meeting of the Class, shortly after his death, Messrs. Hale and Tilton were appointed a committee to draft a letter, to be sent to the friends of Mr. Whitcomb, expressive of the sympathy of the Class and their respect for the character of the deceased. The letter was as follows:—

TO JOHN WHITCOMB, Esq., Hancock, New Hampshire.

DEAR SIR,— At a meeting of the Class of 1844, held at the office of R. Codman, Secretary of the Class *pro tem.*, in Boston, on the 16th of August, 1851, the undersigned were directed in behalf of the Class to express to you and the remainder of your family the sincere sympathy felt by them for the recent loss, under circumstances so peculiarly painful, of our classmate, Charles A. Whitcomb.

Our intimate connection with your son had enabled us thoroughly to appreciate and esteem his many excellent qualities of heart and intellect, and to understand how painful is the affliction which those united to him by the ties of blood have been called upon to suffer. We have felt, too, how great must have been the value of a person of his character in a community like that of

which he had recently become a member, and how great the importance, in a new State, of his elevated purposes, unshaken integrity, cool judgment, and fixed religious principle, while we know that his friends must equally have esteemed those milder virtues which irradiate the retirement of home.

(Signed)

GEORGE S. HALE, }
WARREN TILTON, } *Committee.*

EDWARD AUGUSTUS WILD.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS WILD, son of Charles (H. C. 1814, M. D. 1818) and Susan^x (Rhodes) Wild, was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, November 25, 1825.

He entered Harvard College with the Class as a Freshman, and after graduating studied medicine with his father, and also in the Medical School of Harvard University and in Philadelphia, where, in 1846, he received his medical degree from Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He subsequently attended medical lectures in Paris.

He was married, June 12, 1855, to Frances Ellen, daughter of John W. Sullivan.

During the Crimean War he went again to Europe, and served as Medical Officer in the Turkish army, receiving, at the end of the war, a medal from the Turkish Government in recognition of the value of his services.

On his return home he practised his profession for several years in Brookline, where, on the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he recruited a company, which was one of the first that enlisted for the war. His company was incorporated in the First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and he was commissioned as its Captain May 22, 1861. He served as Captain in that regiment at the first battle of Bull Run and in the Peninsular Campaign under General McClellan. At the second battle of Fair Oaks he was severely wounded in the right hand. He came home disabled; but before his wound was healed was commissioned as Major, and soon after as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-Second Massachusetts Volunteers, and was appointed to the com-

mand of Camp Stanton, near Lynn, Massachusetts. The Thirty-Fifth Regiment was then recruiting there, and on the 11th of August, 1862, he was commissioned as its Colonel. The regiment left the State on the 22d of August with Colonel Wild at its head, with his arm in a sling, and in the first battle in which it was engaged, that of South Mountain, fought September 14, 1862, Colonel Wild was again severely wounded, losing his left arm at the shoulder.

On the 23d of April, 1863, he was commissioned as Brigadier-General United States Volunteers, and after assisting in raising the Fifty-Fourth and Fifty-Fifth Massachusetts Regiments, composed of colored troops, he assumed command of the organization known as "Wild's African Brigade." He served under General Foster in North Carolina, and under General Butler in the Army of the James, and in May, 1865, was ordered to report for duty in Georgia under Brevet Major-General Saxton, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands. Finally, by an order of the War Department, dated December 28, 1865, he, with one hundred and twenty-two other general officers, was honorably mustered out of the service of the United States.

Soon after his discharge from the army, General Wild went to Austin, Nevada Territory, as Superintendent of the Diana Mine, and has since remained there, performing the duties of that position and practising his original profession of medicine.

May, 1869.

STATISTICS.

STATISTICS OF THE CLASS.

PROFESSIONS.

DIVINITY. — For a long time the Class of 1844 had in its ranks no representative of the clerical profession, and was the only Class that ever graduated at Harvard that was so distinguished. Since 1867 it has one clergyman, *Rev. Robert P. Rogers*.

LAW. — Thirty-four members of the Class studied Law, — Baker, Baldwin, *Batchelder, Bradford, Brooks, *Cary, Clarke, Codman, *Davis, Farnsworth, *Fuller, Hale, Hartwell, Hoar, Johnson, *Lemmon, Lewis, Noyes, G. F. Parkman, F. Parkman, Perry, Prescott, Saltonstall, Sawyer, Sears, Sewall, F. Smith, Snow, *Stone, Tilton, Walker, Wheatland, E. Wheelwright, *Whitcomb.

Of these seven have died; six, including two who died, went into business as merchants or manufacturers, as hereafter mentioned: one of whom, *Davis, finally became an army officer; two, Clarke and Perry, have held diplomatic employments; one, Hoar, is now a farmer, and one, F. Parkman, an author.

Only eleven are now practising the profession: Baker, Brooks, Codman, Hale, Johnson, Noyes, Sears, F. Smith, Snow, Tilton, Walker.

MEDICINE. — Nine members of the Class studied Medicine: *Crowell, Dalton, Faulkner, Francis, Middleton, Morison, Slade, H. B. Wheelwright, Wild. Of these one, Crowell, has died, and five only are now in the profession: Dalton, Faulkner, Francis, Morison, Slade, Wild.

MERCANTILE PURSUITS. — Fourteen members of the Class have been engaged in business: Baldwin, Bradford, *Davis, *Lemmon, Prescott, Sewall, Blair, Chauncey, Dabney, Dwight, Lord, Pea-

body, *Sayles, Treadwell, of whom the first six had previously studied law. Five : Blair, Bradford, *Lemmon, Sewall, Peabody, have been or are engaged in manufacturing, and Dwight is treasurer of a manufacturing company. Three have died, and only six are now engaged in active business : Blair, Dabney, Dwight, Peabody, Sewall, Treadwell.

TEACHERS. — Several of the Class have been temporarily employed in teaching since graduation, as Gould, Hale, Harris, Hartwell, Hildreth, H. B. Wheelwright, but only *four* adopted it as a settled profession : Capen, *Hinds, Sawyer, *J. B. Smith (Music). Of these two have died, and only one, Capen, remains in the profession.

PLANTERS. — Harris, Jones.

FARMER. — Hoar.

AUTHOR. — F. Parkman.

ASTRONOMER. — Gould.

ARTIST. — Hunt.

ARMY OFFICER. — *Davis, Brevet-Major U. S. A.

DIPLOMATIST. — Perry ; also, temporarily, Clarke.

SERVED IN THE WAR AGAINST THE REBELLION.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL. — Wild.

MAJOR. — Dabney.

SURGEON. — Dalton.

FIRST LIEUTENANT AND AIDE-DE-CAMP. — *Davis.

AIDE-DE-CAMP *without rank*. — Hartwell.

PRIVATES. — Harris, *Hinds.

MARRIAGES.

Forty-two members of the Class have been married : Baker, *Batchelder, Brooks, Capen, Chauncey, Codman, Dabney, Dwight, Farnsworth, Faulkner, Francis, *Fuller, Gould, Greeley, Hale, Hartwell, Hoar, Hunt, Johnson, Jones, *Lemmon, Morison, Noyes,

F. Parkman, Peabody, Perry, Prescott, Rogers, Saltonstall, Sawyer, *Sayles, Sears, Sewall, Slade, F. Smith, *J. B. Smith, Snow, *Stone, Tilton, Walker, H. B. Wheelwright, Wild; of whom five have been twice married: Brooks, *Fuller, Greeley, Morison, *J. B. Smith, and six have died.

DEATHS.

Twelve deaths have occurred in the Class, in the following order:—

Cary, 1846; Crowell, 1847; Whitcomb, 1851; Hildreth, 1852; Sayles, 1853; Lemmon, 1856; Batchelder, 1858; J. B. Smith, 1859; Hinds, 1862; Stone, 1869; Davis, 1869; Fuller, 1869.

THE CLASS FUND.

THE first movement for the establishment of a Class Fund was made at an informal meeting of the Class held in Boston on the 22d February, 1853, but the plan finally agreed upon was adopted at a meeting at the Brattle House in Cambridge on Commencement Day, July 30, 1853. Its principal provisions are as follows:—

PLAN FOR A CLASS FUND.

The Class of 1844 being desirous to create a Fund for the purpose of assisting such of their members as may require assistance, of uniting themselves more closely, and strengthening their association as a Class with the College, propose to do it in the following manner; viz.:—

Each member of the Class may contribute a sum not less than five dollars, and each so contributing shall bind himself to pay annually the sum of three dollars.*

Any member of the Class shall, at any future time, become a contributor by paying the sum of fifteen dollars, together with a sum equal to the amount of the annual payments of any one of the contributors from the time of the establishment of the Fund.

A committee, consisting of two contributors, shall be chosen annually on Commencement Day, to hold the Fund in trust for the following purposes; viz. to invest whatever money may be paid to them, according to the foregoing provisions, in the safest and most profitable manner, and also all interest which may accrue on the same, till the Fund shall amount to two thousand dollars; after which they shall dispose of the interest of said Fund as the Class may, at their annual meeting on Commencement Day, direct, and at the succeeding annual meetings shall render an account of their

* The annual assessment of three dollars was discontinued after two years.

receipts, expenditures, and investments in a book or books to be kept for the purpose; being required to exercise no more than ordinary care and prudence in the premises.

The Fund shall, after the decease of the contributors, be given to Harvard College, the interest only to be appropriated by the President and Fellows thereof, after it has amounted by accumulation or otherwise to Ten Thousand Dollars, to assisting indigent students, a regard being had to their merits as scholars, and preference being given in all cases to the descendants of any members of the Class of 1844.

At the same meeting L. Saltonstall and R. Codman were appointed Receivers of the Fund until Trustees should be chosen, and were directed to open subscription lists, which was accordingly done. Saltonstall and Codman were subsequently chosen Trustees of the Fund, and, by virtue of successive re-elections, have since continued to act in that capacity.

On the 1st of July, 1861, the Fund had reached the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, and, in accordance with one of the above cited provisions, "at a meeting of the Class, Commencement Day, 1861, at Stoughton Hall, No. 1, it was voted unanimously that the Trustees be authorized to expend so much of the income of the Fund as may be necessary for a collation, annually, and the balance to add to the Fund, or distribute among the families of indigent members of the Class."

The invested capital of the Fund on the 25th May, 1869, was valued at about Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars.

THE CLASS ALBUM.

AT a meeting of the Class at Cambridge on Commencement Day, 1867, a vote was passed directing the Secretary "to procure a photograph of each member of the Class, and to preserve the same in an album."

The Secretary having obeyed his instructions, the result thus far is a collection of forty-four portraits as follows : —

Baldwin, *Batchelder, Bradford, *Cary, Chauncey, Clarke, Codman, Dabney, Dalton, *Davis, Dwight, Farnsworth, Faulkner, *Fuller, Gould, Greeley, Harris *Hinds, Hunt, Johnson, *Lemon, Lord, Morison, G. F. Parkman, F. Parkman, Peabody, Perry, Prescott, Rogers, Saltonstall, Sawyer, *Sayles, Sewall, Slade, F. Smith, *J. B. Smith, Snow, *Stone, Tilton, Treadwell, Walker, Wheatland, E. Wheelwright, Wild.

The album can be seen at all meetings of the Class, and at other times on application to the Class Secretary.

THE CLASS OF 1844 IN 1869.

FROM THE TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE.

1844.

Georgius-Washington Baker	Georgius Faulkner, M.D.
Aaron-Carolus Baldwin, 1853	1847, M.M.S.S.
*Franciscus-Lowell Batchelder, Mr., LL.B. 1848	Tappan-Eustis Francis, M.D.
1858	1847, M.M.S.S.
Thomas - S. Blair, Mr., S.P.A.S.	*Ricardus-Fredericus Fuller
Ricardus - Magruder Bradford, 1866	1869
Georgius - Merrick Brooks, LL.B. 1847	Benjamin - Aphthorp Gould, Mr., Ph. D. Gotting. 1848,
Carolus - Jacobus Capen, 1846, Mr.	A.A. et S.P.A. et S.R.
*Georgius-Blankern Cary	Astron. Lond. et Soc. Reg. Scientt. Gott. Soc.
1846	Samuel-Sewall Greele
Henricus-Carolus Chauncey, Mr.	Georgius-Silsbee Hale, S.H.S.
Jacobus - Gordon Clarke, LL.B. 1846	Johannes - Adams Harris, 1866
Robertus Codman, Mr., LL.B. 1846	Shattuck Hartwell, Mr., LL.B. 1846, Tutor
*Judah Crowell	*Horatius-Nelson Hildreth
1847	1852
Carolus-Guilielmus Dabney	*Ebenezer-Pierce Hinds
Johannes-Call Dalton, M.D. 1847, in Coll. Med. et Chirurg. Urb. Nov. Ebor. Physiol. et Anat. Microscop. Prof., M.M.S. et A.A.S.	1862
*Henricus-Tallman Davis	Edvardus-Sherman Hoar
1869	Guilielmus-Morris Hunt, 1868, Mr. 1864
Edmundus Dwight	Henricus-Augustinus Johnson, Mr. 1848, LL.B. 1848
Amos-Henricus Farnsworth, LL.B. 1846	Robertus-Yates Jones
	*Robertus Lemmon
	1856
	Samuel-Parker Lewis
	Georgius-Homer Lord
	Cleland-Kinloch Middleton, M.D.
	Jacobus Morison, Mr. 1864,

- M.D. Mariæ-Terræ 1846,
in Univ. Pacific. Med.
Princ. et Prax. et Pathol.
Prof.
- Samuel-Bradley Noyes, 1864
Georgius - Franciscus Park-
man, LL.B. 1846
- Franciscus Parkman, LL.B.
1846, S.H. et A.A.S.
- Josephus Peabody
Horatius-Justus Perry
Guilielmus - Gardiner Pres-
cott, LL.B. 1847
- Robertus-Possac Rogers*, 1867
Leverett Saltonstall, Mr.,
LL.B. 1847, S.H.S.
- FREDERICUS - ADOLPHUS
SAWYER, in Congr. Re-
rumpub. Fœd. Senator
- *Franciscus-Willard Sayles *1853
Philippus-Howes Sears, Mr.,
Tutor, LL.B. 1849
- Edmundus-Quincy Sewall
Daniel-Denison Slade, M.D.
1848, M.M.S.S.
- Lafayette Smith
*Josephus-Brown Smith *1859
Carolus - Henricus - Boylston
Snow, LL.B. 1846
- *Josua-Clapp Stone *1869
Warren Tilton, LL.B. 1847
Jacobus-Parker Treadwell
Mr.
- Georgius Walker
Stephanus-Goodhue Wheat-
land
- Edvardus Wheelwright, Mr.
Henricus-Blatchford Wheel-
wright, 1845, Mr. 1848
- *Carolus-Adams Whitcomb *1851
Edvardus - Augustus Wild,
Mr., M.D. Jeff. Penn.
1846, M.M.S.S.

MEMORIALS OF COLLEGE LIFE.

1. THE CLASS IN EACH UNDERGRADUATE YEAR.
2. DETURS.
3. THE EXHIBITIONS.
4. COMMENCEMENT.
5. COLLEGE SOCIETIES.
6. CLASS OFFICERS.
7. SENIOR'S CLASS SONG.

THE CLASS AS UNDERGRADUATES.

[REPRINTED FROM THE COLLEGE CATALOGUES.]

FRESHMEN.

1840 - 41.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Baldwin, Aaron Charles,	<i>Boston,</i>	St. 19
Ballard, George Leavitt,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. Brooks's
Batchelder, Francis Lowell,	<i>Saco, Me.</i>	D. 2
Beal, John Brooks,	<i>Scituate,</i>	H. 17
Bemis, Isaac Vose,	<i>Watertown,</i>	M. 32
Brooks, George Merrick,	<i>Concord,</i>	M. 32
Brown, George Washington,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	H. 22
Bullard, Henry Bass,	<i>New Orleans, La.</i>	Mrs. Dascomb's
Capen, Charles James,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 7
Cary, George Blankern,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Gurney's
Codman, Robert,	<i>Dorchester,</i>	St. 1
Crowell, Judah,	<i>East Dennis,</i>	Mrs. Ford's
Dalton, John Call,	<i>Lowell,</i>	D. 2
Davis, Henry Tallman,	<i>Boston,</i>	Dr. Ware's, Jr.
Denton, William Pitt,	<i>Boston,</i>	St. 18
Dix, William Giles,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. Dix's
Emerson, George Samuel,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 18
Farnsworth, Henry Amos,	<i>Groton,</i>	Mrs. Mann's
Faulkner, George,	<i>Billerica,</i>	Mrs. Gardner's
Francis, Tappan Eustis,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Clarke's
Gilman, William Henderson,	<i>Boston,</i>	Dr. Ware's, Sen.
Glazier, Franklin,	<i>Hallowell, Me.</i>	H. 3
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 9
Greele, Samuel Sewall,	<i>Boston,</i>	D. 3
Hale, George Silsbee,	<i>Keene, N. H.</i>	St. 20
Harris, John Adams,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	St. 4
Hartwell, Josiah Shattuck,	<i>Littleton,</i>	St. 17

Hildreth, Horatio Nelson,	<i>Bolton,</i>	Str. 2
Howes, George,	<i>Salem,</i>	H. 5
Hunt, William Morris,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Moore's
Johnson, Henry Augustinus,	<i>Fairhaven,</i>	H. 14
Jones, Robert Yates,	<i>Petersburg, Va.</i>	Mr. R. Torrey's
Leavitt, David,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 32
Lewis, Samuel Parker,	<i>Pepperell,</i>	H. 3
Lord, George Homer,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Gurney's
Middleton, Cleland Kinloch,	<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>	Mrs. Howe's
Parkman, George Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. R. Morse's
Parkman, Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 9
Peabody, Joseph,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. T. Stearns's
Perry, Horatio Justus,	<i>Keene, N. H.</i>	Mr. T. Stearns's
Prescott, William Gardiner,	<i>Boston,</i>	Miss Carter's
Rogers, Richard Dennison,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mrs. Phipps's
Rogers, Robert Possac,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	H'y 18
Russell, Walter Hiram,	<i>West Cambridge,</i>	H. 14
Saltonstall, Leverett,	<i>Salem,</i>	Dr. Wyman's
Sawyer, Frederic Adolphus,	<i>Bolton,</i>	St. 2
Sayles, Francis Willard,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Metcalf's
Sears, Philip Howes,	<i>East Dennis,</i>	Mrs. Ford's
Sewall, Edmund Quincy,	<i>Watertown, N. Y.</i>	H. 31
Slade, Daniel Denison,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Gurney's
Smith, Lafayette,	<i>Warwick,</i>	H. 19
Smith, Joseph Brown,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 7
Snow, Charles Henry Boylston,	<i>Fitchburg,</i>	St. 20
Stone, Joshua Clapp,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 12
Tilton, Warren,	<i>Boston,</i>	St. 3
Treadwell, James Parker,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 4
Ward, William Skinner,	<i>Marietta, Ohio,</i>	Mr. Danforth's
Wheatland, Stephen Goodhue,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. T. Stearns's
Wheelwright, Edward,	<i>Boston,</i>	Miss Carter's
Wheelwright, Henry Blatchford,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	St. 3
Whitcomb, Charles Adams,	<i>Hancock, N. H.</i>	St. 17
Wild, Edward Augustus,	<i>Brookline,</i>	St. 4

SOPHOMORES.

1841 - 42.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Arey, Charles,	<i>South Wellfleet,</i>	Mrs. Binney's
Baldwin, Aaron Charles,	<i>Boston,</i>	St. 31
Ballard, George Leavitt,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. Brooks's
Batchelder, Francis Lowell,	<i>Saco, Me.</i>	H. 30
Bemis, Isaac Vose,	<i>Watertown,</i>	M. 15
Brooks, George Merrick,	<i>Concord,</i>	M. 15
Brown, George Washington,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	H. 22
Bullard, Henry Bass,	<i>New Orleans, La.</i>	Mrs. Metcalf's
Capen, Charles James,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 7
Cary, George Blankern,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 22
Clarke, James Gordon,	<i>Nashua, N. H.</i>	Mrs. Pepper's
Codman, Robert,	<i>Dorchester,</i>	Mr. E. P. Tucker's
Crowell, Judah,	<i>East Dennis,</i>	St. 22
Dabney, Charles William,	<i>Azores,</i>	Mrs. Metcalf's
Dalton, John Call,	<i>Lowell,</i>	H. 30
Davis, Henry Tallman,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 24
Dix, William Giles,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. Dix's
Dwight, Edmund,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. E. P. Tucker's
Farnsworth, Amos Henry,	<i>Groton,</i>	H. 14
Faulkner, George,	<i>Billerica,</i>	Mrs. Gardner's
Francis, Tappan Eustis,	<i>Boston,</i>	C. H. 6
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp,	<i>Boston,</i>	St. 32
Greele, Samuel Sewall,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 14
Hale, George Silsbee,	<i>Keene, N. H.</i>	St. 14
Hamilton, William Lowndes,	<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>	Mr. P. O'Connor's
Harris, John Adams,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	C. H. 6
Hartwell, Josiah Shattuck,	<i>Littleton,</i>	St. 30
Hildreth, Horatio Nelson,	<i>Bolton,</i>	St. 10
Hoar, Edward Sherman,	<i>Concord,</i>	Mrs. Howe's
Hoves, George,	<i>Salem,</i>	H'y 12
Johnson, Henry Augustinus,	<i>New Bedford,</i>	Mrs. Gardner's
Jones, Robert Yates,	<i>Petersburg, Va.</i>	Mr. R. Torrey's
Lewis, Samuel Parker,	<i>Pepperell,</i>	C. H. 9

Middleton, Cleland Kinloch,	<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>	Mr. P. O'Connor's
Morison, James,	<i>Peterboro', N. H.</i>	M. 14
Noyes, Samuel Bradley,	<i>Dedham,</i>	Mrs. Binney's
Parkman, George Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 22
Parkman, Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Ayers's
Peabody, Joseph,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. W. Saunders's
Perry, Horatio Justus,	<i>Keene, N. H.</i>	Mr. T. Stearns's
Prescott, William Gardiner,	<i>Boston,</i>	Miss Carter's
Rogers, Robert Possac,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	M. 8
Rogers, Richard Dennison,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mrs. Phipps's
Saltonstall, Leverett,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. W. Saunders's
Sawyer, Frederic Adolphus,	<i>Bolton,</i>	St. 10
Sayles, Francis Willard,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Metcalf's
Sears, Philip Howes,	<i>East Dennis,</i>	St. 22
Sewall, Edmund Quincy,	<i>Watertown, N. Y.</i>	H. 31
Slade, Daniel Denison,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. Sweetman's
Smith, Lafayette,	<i>Warwick,</i>	H. 22
Smith, Joseph Brown,	<i>Boston,</i>	St. 10
Snow, Charles Henry Boylston,	<i>Fitchburg,</i>	St. 14
Tilton, Warren,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 28
Treadwell, James Parker,	<i>Ipswich,</i>	H. 6
Ward, William Skinner,	<i>Marietta, Ohio,</i>	Mr. E. P. Tucker's
Wheatland, Stephen Goodhue,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. W. Saunders's
Wheelwright, Edward,	<i>Boston,</i>	Miss Carter's
Wheelwright, Henry Blatchford,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 28
Whitcomb, Charles Adams,	<i>Hancock, N. H.</i>	St. 30
Wild, Edward Augustus,	<i>Brookline,</i>	St. 32
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Frothingham, Edward,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 8
Tower, James Monroe,	<i>Waterville, N. Y.</i>	H'y 13
Walker, George,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Dr. Walker's

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

1842-43.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Ballard, George Leavitt,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. Brooks's
Batchelder, Francis Lowell,	<i>Saco, Me.</i>	St. 5
Bemis, Isaac Vose,	<i>Watertown,</i>	M. 10
Bradford, Richard Magruder,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	Mrs. Dix's
Brooks, George Merrick,	<i>Concord,</i>	M. 10
Brown, George Washington,	<i>Charlestown,</i>	D. 7
Bullard, Henry Bass,	<i>New Orleans, La.</i>	Mr. Saunders's
Capen, Charles James,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 13
Cary, George Blankern,	<i>Boston,</i>	St. 6
Chauncey, Henry Charles,	<i>Middletown, Ct.</i>	Mr. Davis's
Clarke, James Gordon,	<i>Nashua, N. H.</i>	St. 11
Codman, Robert,	<i>Dorchester,</i>	Mr. E. P. Tucker's
Crowell, Judah,	<i>East Dennis,</i>	St. 8
Dabney, Charles William,	<i>Fayal, Azores,</i>	Mr. Davis's
Dalton, John Call,	<i>Lowell,</i>	St. 5
Davis, Henry Tallman,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 24
Dix, William Giles,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	Mrs. Dix's
Dwight, Edmund,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 12
Farnsworth, Amos Henry,	<i>Groton,</i>	H. 15
Faulkner, George,	<i>Billerica,</i>	M. 31
Francis, Tappan Eustis,	<i>Boston,</i>	C. H. 6
Fuller, Richard Frederick,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	St. 13
Gould, Benjamin Aphorp,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 22
Greele, Samuel Sewall,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 15
Hale, George Silsbee,	<i>Keene, N. H.</i>	H. 27
Harris, John Adams,	<i>Roxbury,</i>	St. 28
Hartwell, Josiah Shattuck,	<i>Littleton,</i>	St. 29
Hildreth, Horatio Nelson,	<i>Bolton,</i>	St. 10
Hoar, Edward Sherman,	<i>Concord,</i>	M. 23
Hunt, William Morris,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Dix's
Johnson, Henry Augustinus,	<i>New Bedford,</i>	St. 31
Jones, Robert Yates,	<i>Petersburg, Va.</i>	Mr. R. Torrey's
Leavitt, David,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. Schutte's

Lemmon, Robert,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	Mrs. Dix's
Lewis, Samuel Parker,	<i>Pepperell,</i>	M. 7
Lord, George Homer,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 25
Middleton, Cleland Kinloch,	<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>	Mr. R. Torrey's
Morison, James,	<i>Peterborough, N. H.</i>	M. 12
Noyes, Samuel Bradley,	<i>Dedham,</i>	D. 13
Parkman, George Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 22
Parkman, Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 24
Peabody, Joseph,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. W. Saunders's
Perry, Horatio Justus,	<i>Keene, N. H.</i>	M. 26
Prescott, William Gardiner,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 11
Saltonstall, Leverett,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. W. Saunders's
Sawyer, Frederic Adolphus,	<i>Bolton,</i>	H. 29
Sayles, Francis Willard.	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. Holden's
Sears, Philip Howes,	<i>East Dennis,</i>	St. 8
Sewall, Edmund Quincy,	<i>Watertown, N. Y.</i>	St. 15
Slade, Daniel Denison,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 26
Smith, Lafayette,	<i>Warwick,</i>	H. 29
Smith, Joseph Brown,	<i>Boston,</i>	St. 10
Snow, Charles Henry Boylston,	<i>Fitchburg,</i>	M. 11
Stone, Joshua Clapp,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 28
Tilton, Warren,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 28
Treadwell, James Parker,	<i>Ipswich,</i>	H. 6
Walker, George,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	H. 17
Ward, William Skinner,	<i>Marietta, Ohio,</i>	Mr. E. P. Tucker's
Wheatland, Stephen Goodhue,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. W. Saunders's
Wheelwright, Edward,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mrs. Dix's
Whitecomb, Charles Adams,	<i>Hancock, N. H.</i>	St. 29
Wild, Edward Augustus,	<i>Brookline,</i>	St. 28
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Denton, William Pitt,	<i>Boston,</i>	St. 18

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

1843 - 44.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	ROOMS.
Baker, George Washington,	<i>Milwood, Pa.</i>	Brattle House
Ballard, George Leavitt,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 15
Batchelder, Francis Lowell,	<i>Saco, Me.</i>	Mr. Batchelder's
Bemis, Isaac Vose,	<i>Watertown,</i>	H'y 6
Blair, Thomas S.	<i>Pittsburgh, Penn.</i>	Mrs. Howe's
Brooks, George Merrick,	<i>Concord,</i>	H'y 6
Capen, Charles James,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 17
Cary, George Blankern,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 13
Chauncey, Henry Charles,	<i>Middletown, Ct.</i>	Mr. Davis's
Clarke, James Gordon,	<i>Nashua, N. H.</i>	St. 11
Codman, Robert,	<i>Dorchester,</i>	Mr. E. P. Tucker's
Crowell, Judah,	<i>East Dennis,</i>	St. 8.
Dabney, Charles William,	<i>Fajal, Azores,</i>	Mr. Davis's
Dalton, John Call,	<i>Lowell,</i>	Mr. Williams's
Davis, Henry Tallman,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 24
Dwight, Edmund,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 12
Farnsworth, Amos Henry,	<i>Groton,</i>	H'y 23
Faulkner, George,	<i>Billerica,</i>	M. 31
Francis, Tappan Eustis,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. Danforth's
Fuller, Richard Frederick,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	St. 14
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 25
Greele, Samuel Sewall,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 22
Hale, George Silsbee,	<i>Keene, N. H.</i>	M. 9
Hartwell, Josiah Shattuck,	<i>Littleton,</i>	H'y 24
Hildreth, Horatio Nelson,	<i>Bo'ton,</i>	H'y 2
Hinds, Ebenezer Pierce,	<i>Pittston, Me.</i>	C. H. 12
Hoar, Edward Sherman,	<i>Concord,</i>	H'y 13
Hunt, William Morris,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. Davis's
Johnson, Henry Augustinus,	<i>New Bedford,</i>	St. 31
Jones, Robert Yates,	<i>Petersburg, Va.</i>	H'y 12
Lemmon, Robert,	<i>Baltimore, Md.</i>	Mrs. Schutte's
Lewis, Samuel Parker,	<i>Pepperell,</i>	H'y 22
Lord, George Homer,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 25

Middleton, Cleland Kinloch,	<i>Charleston, S. C.</i>	H'y 12
Morison, James,	<i>Peterborough, N. H.</i>	H'y 17
Parkman, George Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 22
Parkman, Francis,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 21
Peabody, Joseph,	<i>Salem,</i>	Mr. Saunders's
Perry, Horatio Justus,	<i>Keene, N. H.</i>	St. 25
Prescott, William Gardiner,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 11
Saltonstall, Leverett,	<i>Salem,</i>	H'y 14
Sawyer, Frederic Adolphus,	<i>Bolton,</i>	H. 29
Sayles, Francis Willard,	<i>Boston,</i>	M. 7
Sears, Philip Howes,	<i>East Dennis,</i>	St. 8
Sewall, Edmund Quincy,	<i>Watertown, N. Y.</i>	H'y 19
Slade, Daniel Denison,	<i>Boston,</i>	H. 26
Smith, Lafayette,	<i>Warwick,</i>	H. 29
Smith, Joseph Brown,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 2
Snow, Charles Henry Boylston,	<i>Fitchburg,</i>	M. 11
Stone, Joshua Clapp,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 21
Tilton, Warren,	<i>Boston,</i>	H'y 21
Walker, George,	<i>Cambridge,</i>	St. 23
Wheatland, Stephen Goodhue,	<i>Salem,</i>	H'y 14
Wheelwright, Edward,	<i>Boston,</i>	Mr. Saunders's
Whitcomb, Charles Adams,	<i>Hancock, N. H.</i>	H'y 24
Wild, Edward Augustus,	<i>Brookline,</i>	H'y 19

DETURS.

The following members of the Class received Deturs in the Sophomore year : —

Bemis.	Perry.
Cary.	Prescott.
Crowell.	R. D. Rogers.
Dabney.	Saltonstall.
Dix.	Sawyer.
Farnsworth.	Sayles.
Faulkner.	Sears.
Hale.	Sewall.
Harris.	Slade.
Hartwell.	J. B. Smith.
Hildreth.	Snow.
Howes.	Treadwell.
Johnson.	Wheatland.
Jones.	E. Wheelwright.
Parkman 1.	H. B. Wheelwright.
Parkman 2.	Whitcomb.
Peabody.	Wild.

The above names are copied from the original list given to the President's Freshman, in the handwriting of President Quincy, and signed by him, — now in the possession of the Class Secretary.

THE EXHIBITIONS.

(Only the parts assigned to members of the Class of 1844 are here given ; the others corresponding to the missing numbers were spoken by members of other classes.)

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES

FOR EXHIBITION,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1842.

2. An English Version. "The True Man of Letters." L'Abbé Thomas. Discours à l'Académie.

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE, *Keene, N. H.*
3. A Latin Dialogue. Extract from Molière's "Le Mariage Forcé." Scene VI.

JOSEPH PEABODY, *Salem.*
WARREN TILTON, *Boston.*
5. A Greek Dialogue. Extract from Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

JOSIAH SHATTUCK HARTWELL, *Littleton.*
HENRY AUGUSTINUS JOHNSON, *New Bedford.*
7. A Latin Version. Extract from "Burke's Vindication of Natural Society."

GEORGE HOWES, *Salem.*
10. An English Version. "Speech of an Insurgent Plebeian," Machiavelli, Hist. Florence, L. III.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, *Boston.*
12. A Greek Version. "Address of Brutus to the Romans," Alfieri. Brutus, Act I., Scene 2.

GEORGE FRANCIS PARKMAN, *Boston.*

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES

FOR EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1842.

2. An English Version. Extract from Cicero's Oration "Pro Sext. Roscio Amerino."

WILLIAM GILES DIX, *Cambridge.*

4. A Greek Version. "Extract from Daniel Webster's Oration at Plymouth."

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, *Boston.*

6. A Latin Dialogue. Extract from Molière's "Scene du Déniaisé."

JOHN CALL DALTON, *Lowell.*HORATIO NELSON HILDRETH, *Bolton.*

10. An English Version. "Speech of Henry, of Brederode, to the Conspirators." Bentivoglio. Della Guerra di Fiandra. P. I., B. II.

GEORGE BLANKERN CARY, *Boston.*

12. A Greek Dialogue. Extract from Molière's "Le Mariage Forcé." Act I.

FREDERIC ADOLPHUS SAWYER, *Bolton.*EDWARD AUGUSTUS WILD, *Brookline.*

14. A Latin Version. "Johannis Q. Adams Orationis Pars."

PHILIP HOWES SEARS, *Dennis.*

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES

FOR EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1843.

2. An English Version. Extract from the Eighth Satire of Boileau.

HORATIO JUSTUS PERRY, *Keene, N. H.*

3. A Latin Dialogue. Extract from Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin."

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *Salem.*

CHARLES HENRY BOYLSTON SNOW, *Fitchburg.*

5. A Latin Version. Extract from Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome."

CHARLES ADAMS WHITCOMB, *Hancock, N. H.*

8. An English Version. Extract from the Eulogy upon Racine. By M. de Laharpe.

EDMUND DWIGHT, JR., *Boston.*

10. A Greek Version. Extract from Edward Everett's Oration at Bloody Brook. "Ἡ τοῦ Ἀμερικανοῦ Φιλίππου Τύχη."

CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY, JR., *Fayal, Azores.*

11. A Greek Version.

RICHARD FREDERICK FULLER, *Cambridge.*

14. A Greek Version. Extract from Boeckh. "Περὶ κληρῶν Ἀθηναίων."

BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD, *Boston.*

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES

FOR EXHIBITION,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1843.

1. A Latin Oration. "De Ingenio Americano."
PHILIP HOWES SEARS, *Dennis*.
3. A Disquisition. "The Gipsies."
GEORGE HOMER LORD, *Boston*.
5. A Disquisition. "National Monuments."
EDMUND QUINCY SEWALL, *Watertown, N. Y.*
7. A Disquisition. "Modern Greece."
JAMES GORDON CLARKE, *Nashua, N. H.*
8. A Greek Oration. "Ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων Δῆμος."
EDWARD AUGUSTUS WILD, *Brookline*.
10. A Dissertation. "The Antiquary an Imaginative Man."
GEORGE BLANKERN CARY, *Boston*.
13. A Dissertation. "Is a Man in Advance of the Age fitted for his Age?"
FRANCIS PARKMAN, *Boston*.
14. An English Oration. "Political Intolerance."
JOSIAH SHATTUCK HARTWELL, *Littleton*.

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES

FOR EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1843.

1. A Latin Oration. "Quem Locum Americani inter Gentes teneant."
HENRY AUGUSTINUS JOHNSON, *Fairhaven.*
4. A Disquisition. "Peculiarities of American Scenery."
EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, *Boston.*
6. A Poem. "The Grecian Fleet at Aulis."
CHARLES H. B. SNOW, *Fitchburg.*
7. A Dissertation. "The Norman Conquest."
GEORGE SILSBEE HALE, *Keene, N. H.*
9. A Disquisition. "Demosthenes's Vindication of his Political Course."
ROBERT CODMAN, *Dorchester.*
11. A Disquisition. "The British Association for the Advancement of Science."
BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD, *Boston.*
12. A Disquisition. "Shakspeare's Roman Characters."
WARREN TILTON, *Boston.*
14. A Dissertation. "English Estimates of German Philosophy."
CHARLES ADAMS WHITCOMB, *Hancock, N. H.*
15. An English Oration. "Washington Allston."
GEORGE FRANCIS PARKMAN, *Boston.*

ORDER OF PERFORMANCES

FOR EXHIBITION,

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1844.

1. A Latin Oration. "De Angliâ Novâ."
HORAŦIO NELSON HILDRETH, *Bolton*.
4. A Disquisition. Milton's "Comus."
WILLIAM GARDINER PRESCOTT, *Boston*.
6. A Disquisition. "The Sentiment of Veneration."
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *Salem*.
7. A Greek Oration. "Δημοσθένης Ἀθηναῖος."
RICHARD FREDERICK FULLER, *Cambridge*.
8. A Disquisition. "Ancient Trees in Towns."
EDMUND DWIGHT, *Boston*.
10. A Disquisition. "Plea of Insanity in Courts of Justice."
FREDERIC ADOLPHUS SAWYER, *Bolton*.
12. A Disquisition. "The Importance of Observatories to the
Science of a Country."
EBENEZER PIERCE HINDS, *Pittston, Me.*
13. A Dissertation. "Marie Antoinette."
CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY, *Fayal, Azores*.
15. A Dissertation. "Party Spirit, as affecting the Credibility of
Modern History."
JOHN CALL DALTON, *Lowell*.
16. A Dissertation. "The Character of Prometheus, as drawn by
Æschylus."
HENRY CHARLES CHAUNCEY, *New York, N. Y.*
17. An English Oration. "The Conquest of Mexico."
JOSEPH PEABODY, *Salem*.

COMMENCEMENT.

Illustrissimo **GEORGIO N. BRIGGS**, Armigero,

GUBERNATORI;

Honoratissimo **JOHANNI REED**, Armigero,

VICE-GUBERNATORI;

CONSILIARIIS ET SENATORIBUS

Reipublicæ Massachusettensis;

CÆTERISQUE UNIVERSITATIS HARVARDIANÆ CURATORIBUS

Honorandis atque Reverendis;

Honorando **JOSIÆ QUINCY**, Armigero, LL. D.,

PRÆSIDI;

Toti **SENATUI** Academico;

Aliisque omnibus, qui in Rebus Universitatis administrandis versantur;

VENERANDIS ECCLESIARUM PASSIM PASTORIBUS;

Universis denique, ubicunque terrarum, Humanitatis Cultoribus, Reique

Publicæ nostræ literariæ Fautoribus;

JUVENES IN ARTIBUS INITIATI,

Georgius-Washington Baker	Robertus Lemmon
Franciscus-Lowell Batchelder	Samuel-Parker Lewis
Thomas Blair	Georgius-Homer Lord
Georgius-Merrick Brooks	Cleland-Kinloch Middleton
Carolus-Jacobus Capen	Jacobus Morison
Georgius-Blankern Cary	Georgius-Franciscus Parkman
Henricus-Carolus Chauncey	Franciscus Parkman
Jacobus-Gordon Clarke	Josephus Peabody
Robertus Codman	Horatius-Justus Perry
Judah Crowell	Gulielmus-Gardiner Prescott
Carolus-Gulielmus Dabney	Leverett Saltonstall
Johannes-Call Dalton	Fredericus-Adolphus Sawyer
Henricus-Tallman Davis	Franciscus-Willard Sayles
Edmundus Dwight	Philip-Howes Sears
Amos-Henricus Farnsworth	Edmundus-Quincy Sewall
Georgius Faulkner	Daniel-Denison Slade
Tappan-Eustis Francis	Lafayette Smith
Ricardus-Fredericus Fuller	Josephus-Brown Smith
Benjamin-Apthorp Gould	Carolus-Henricus-Boylston Snow
Samuel-Sewall Greele	Joshua-Clapp Stone
Georgius-Silsbee Hale	Warren Tilton
Josias-Shattuck Hartwell	Georgius Walker
Horatius-Nelson Hildreth	Stephanus-Goodhue Wheatland
Ebenezer-Pierce Hinds	Edvardus Wheelwright
Edvardus-Sherman Hoar	Henricus-Blatchford Wheelwright
Henricus-Augustinus Johnson	Carolus-Adams Whitcomb
Robertus-Yates Jones	Edvardus-Augustus Wild

*HASCE EXERCITATIONES**humillimè dedicant.*

ORDER OF EXERCISES
FOR
COMMENCEMENT,
XXVIII AUGUST, MDCCCXLIV.

Exercises of Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

1. A Salutatory Oration in Latin.

Mathematics, Latin, Philosophy.

Rhetoric, History.

CHARLES ADAMS WHITCOMB, *Hancock, N. H.*

2. A Disquisition. "The present Estimation of our Puritan Fathers."

Latin.

EDMUND QUINCY SEWALL, *Watertown, N. Y.*

3. A Disquisition. "Homer, as a Painter of Manners."

Greek.

AMOS HENRY FARNSWORTH, *Groton.*

4. A Disquisition. "The Influence of the Legal Profession in the United States."

Political Economy.

Philosophy.

THOMAS S. BLAIR, *Pittsburgh, Penn.*

☞ A Part at Commencement is assigned to every Senior, who, for general scholarship, is placed in the first half of his class, or who has attained a certain rank in any Department of Study.

The names of the Departments, in which a student has attained the required rank, are inserted in the Order of Performances with his name.

High distinction in any Department is indicated by *Italics*.

5. A Disquisition. "Respect for Custom and Habit in Social Changes."

Physics.

Rhetoric, History.

HORATIO JUSTUS PERRY, *Keene, N. H.*

MUSIC.

6. An English Oration. "Leaving College"

Greek, History.

Latin, Political Economy.

GEORGE FRANCIS PARKMAN, *Boston.*

7. A Disquisition. "The Influence of Political Economy upon Modern Legislation."

Political Economy.

Rhetoric, Philosophy.

GEORGE FAULKNER, *Billerica.*

8. A Disquisition. "Clarendon as a Statesman."

Greek.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, *Salem.*

9. A Dissertation. "The Dependence of Science on the Mechanical Arts."

Mathematics, Greek.

EBENEZER PIERCE HINDS, *Pittston, Me.*

10. A Disquisition. "Alfieri."

Political Economy.

Greek, Latin, Philosophy.

WILLIAM GARDINER PRESCOTT, *Boston.*

MUSIC.

11. An English Oration. "The Queen and the Philosopher."

Greek, Latin, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Political Economy.

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE, *Keene, N. H.*

12. A Disquisition. "The Magnetic Telegraph."

Political Economy.

Mathematics, Philosophy.

LAFAYETTE SMITH, *Warwick.*

13. A Greek Oration. "Περὶ Ἡροδότου τοῦ ἱστορικοῦ."

Greek, Latin.

HENRY CHARLES CHAUNCEY, *Middletown, Conn.*

14. A Disquisition. "Romance in America."

History.

Rhetoric.

FRANCIS PARKMAN, *Boston.*

15. A Dissertation. "The Characters of the Inhabitants of the Mountainous Districts of Europe."

Latin.

CHARLES WILLIAM DABNEY, *Fayal, Azores.*

MUSIC.

16. An English Oration. "The true Man of Action."

Mathematics, Greek, Latin.

Philosophy.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS WILD, *Brookline.*

17. A Disquisition. "Milton's Areopagitica."

EDWARD WHEELWRIGHT, *Boston.*

18. A Poem. "Little Nell, — Her last Night in London, — Her Flight, — Her Death."

Greek.

Latin.

WARREN TILTON, *Boston.*

19. A Latin Oration. "De Utilitate et Pretio Literarum Antiquarum Studii."

Greek, Political Economy.

Latin.

ROBERT CODMAN, *Dorchester.*

20. A Disquisition. "Vathek and its Author."

Rhetoric.

GEORGE BLANKERN CARY, *Boston.*

MUSIC.

21. An English Oration. "The Destiny of Literature."

Mathematics, Latin, Physics, Political Economy.

Rhetoric, Philosophy, History.

JOSEPH PEABODY, *Salem.*

22. A Disquisition. "The Infinite in Mathematics."

Mathematics, Physics.

BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD, *Boston.*

23. A Dissertation. "An Ancient and a Modern Battle-field."

History.

Rhetoric.

FREDERICK ADOLPHUS SAWYER, *Bolton.*

24. A Disquisition. "Harvest Celebrations in different Countries."

Latin, Political Economy.

Rhetoric, Philosophy.

EDMUND DWIGHT, *Boston.*

25. A Dissertation. "The Agamemnon of Æschylus."

Greek, Latin.

History.

HORATIO NELSON HILDRETH, *Bolton.*

MUSIC.

26. An English Oration. "The Mission of America."

Mathematics, Greek, Latin, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Political Economy.

History.

PHILIP HOWES SEARS, *East Dennis.*

27. A Dissertation. "Quintilian's Views of Education."

Latin, Physics, Political Economy.

Rhetoric.

JOHN CALL DALTON, *Lowell.*

28. An English Oration. "The Physical Sciences."

Greek, Latin, Philosophy, Physics, Political Economy.

Rhetoric.

RICHARD FREDERICK FULLER, *Cambridge.*

29. A Dissertation. "The Moors in Spain."

Greek, Latin.

Philosophy.

HENRY AUGUSTINUS JOHNSON, *New Bedford.*

MUSIC.

30. An English Oration. "The Political Fortunes and Destinies of the Anglo-Saxon Race."

Greek, Latin, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Political Economy, History.

JOSIAH SHATTUCK HARTWELL, *Littleton.*

HABITA IN COMITIIS UNIVERSITATIS CANTABRIGIÆ, MASSACHUSETTENSIS, DIE

AUGUSTI XXVIII,

ANNO SALUTIS M DCCC XLIV,

RERUMQUE PUBLICARUM FÆDERATARUM AMERICÆ SUMMÆ POTESTATIS LXIX.

CANTABRIGIÆ :

TYPIS METCALF ET SOCIORUM,

ACADEMIÆ TYPOGRAPHORUM.

COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

THE INSTITUTE OF 1770.

Aaron Charles Baldwin.	George Homer Lord.
*Francis Lowell Batchelder.	James Morison.
John Brooks Beal.	Francis Parkman, <i>Vice-Pres.</i>
Richard Magruder Bradford.	Joseph Peabody, <i>Sec.</i>
Charles James Capen.	Horatio Justus Perry.
*George Blankern Cary, <i>Pres.</i>	Robert Po-sac Rogers.
Robert Codman.	Leverett Saltonstall.
John Call Dalton.	Frederick Adolphus Sawyer.
*Henry Tallman Davis.	Philip Howes Sears, <i>Vice-Pres.</i>
Amos Henry Farnsworth.	Edmund Quincy Sewall.
George Faulkner.	Daniel Denison Slade.
Richard Frederic Fuller.	Lafayette Smith.
Samuel Sewall Greeley.	*Joseph Brown Smith.
George Silsbee Hale, <i>Sec.</i>	Charles Henry Boylston Snow.
Shattuck Hartwell, <i>Pres.</i>	Warren Tilton.
*Horatio Nelson Hildreth.	James Monroe Tower.
*George Howes.	George Walker.
Henry Augustin Johnson.	Stephen Goodhue Wheatland.
*Robert Lemmon.	Edward Wheelwright.
Samuel Parker Lewis.	*Charles Adams Whitcomb.

THE HASTY-PUDDING CLUB.

IN. 1842. GR. 1844.

Henry Bass Bullard.	George Francis Parkman, Kp.
George Blankern Cary, <i>Pres.</i>	Francis Parkman, <i>V.-Pres. and and Orator.</i>
Henry Charles Chauncey.	Joseph Peabody.
James Gordon Clarke.	Leverett Saltonstall.
Robert Codman.	Frederick Adolphus Sawyer.
Charles William Dabney, <i>V.-Pres.</i>	Charles Henry Boylston Snow,
Henry Tallman Davis.	<i>Pres., Sec., and Poet.</i>
Edmund Dwight.	Joshua Clapp Stone.
George Silsbee Hale, <i>Orator.</i>	Warren Tilton, <i>Sec. and Poet.</i>
William Morris Hunt.	Stephen Goodhue Wheatland.
Henry Augustin Johnson.	Edward Wheelwright.

THE HARVARD NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

George Washington Baker,	Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas S. Blair,	Pittsburg, Pa.
Tappan Eustis Francis,	Boston.
Benjamin Apthorp Gould,	Boston.
Charles Frederic Heywood,	Cambridge.
Edward Sherman Hoar,	Concord.
George Homer Lord,	Boston.
Francis Parkman,	Boston.
Daniel Denison Slade,	Boston.
James Monroe Tower,	Waterville, N. Y.
George Walker,	Burlington.

THE PIERIAN SODALITY.

Members.	Officers.	Instruments.
Leverett Saltonstall,	V.-Pres. and Pres.	Flute.
Charles William Dabney,	V.-Pres. and Sec'y.	Flute.
Henry Bass Bullard,		Flute.
William Morris Hunt,	Sec'y and Pres.	Post-horn.

THE HARVARD GLEE CLUB.

John Call Dalton,	Bass.
William Pitt Denton,	Piano.
Samuel Bradley Noyes,	Tenor.
Joseph Brown Smith,	Falsetto, — Piano.
Warren Tilton.	Bass.

THE PORCELLIAN CLUB.

IN. 1842. GR. 1844.

Henry Charles Chauncey.
 James Gordon Clarke.
 Charles William Dabney, D. M'C.
 Henry Tallman Davis.
 William Morris Hunt.
 Leverett Saltonstall.
 Joshua Clapp Stone.
 Stephen Goodhue Wheatland, L. P. C.
 Edward Wheelwright.

THE Φ . B. K.

[FROM THE CATALOGUE FOR 1861.]

* George Blankern Cary.
Henry Charles Chauncey.
Charles William Dabney.
John Call Dalton.
Edmund Dwight.
* Richard Frederick Fuller.
Benjamin Apthorp Gould.
George Silsbee Hale.
Shattuck Hartwell.
* Horatio Nelson Hildreth.
Henry Augustin Johnson.
George Francis Parkman.
Francis Parkman.
Joseph Peabody.
Horatio Justus Perry.
Frederick Adolphus Sawyer.
Philip Howes Sears.
Charles Henry Boylston Snow.
* Charles Adams Whitcomb.
Edward Augustus Wild.

CLASS OFFICERS.

FOR THE PROCESSION AT THE FUNERAL OF PRESIDENT
HARRISON, APRIL 20, 1841.

Chief Marshal, Hunt.

Assistant Marshals, { Baldwin,
Dabney,
G. F. Parkman,
R. D. Rogers.

FOR THE SOPHOMORE CLASS SUPPER.

President, Clarke.

Vice-Presidents, { Cary,
Dabney,
Hartwell,
Prescott,
Saltonstall.

Poet, Snow.

Toast-Master, Baldwin.

Choristers, { Noyes,
Tilton.

FOR THE PROCESSION ON THE 17TH OF JUNE, 1843, ON THE
COMPLETION OF BUNKER HILL MONUMENT.

Chief Marshal, G. F. Parkman.

Assistant Marshals, { Wheatland,
Stone,
E. Wheelwright.

CLASS OFFICERS

CHOSEN AT THE REGULAR ELECTION IN THE SENIOR YEAR.

Orator for Class Day.

George Blankern Cary.

Poet for Class Day.

Charles Henry Boylston Snow.

Odist for Class Day.

Warren Tilton.

Chaplain for Class Day.

George Faulkner.

First Marshal for Class Day and Commencement.

Leverett Saltonstall.

Second Marshal for Class Day and Commencement.

Stephen Goodhue Wheatland.

Class Secretary and Keeper of Class-Book.

Edward Wheelwright.

FOR THE SENIOR CLASS SUPPER.*President,* Perry.*Vice-Presidents,* { Jones,
Peabody.*Writer of Supper Song,* Sayles.*Toast-Master,* Dabney.*Choristers,* { Tilton,
J. B. Smith.

CLASS SONG
OF THE
SENIORS OF M DCCC XLIV.

TUNE — "Auld Lang Syne."

I.

YE friends and mates of bygone years,
The parting hour is nigh ;
And now, with mingled hopes and fears,
We meet to say Good by, —

CHORUS.

We meet to say Good by, my friends,
We meet to say Good by,
To drink the health, to grasp the hand,
Of every brother nigh.

II.

We met in boyhood's early years,
We 've grown, together, men ;
And now we leave old Harvard's halls,
To try the world again, —

CHORUS.

To try the world again, my friends,
To try the world again ;
She smiled so kindly on the boys,
She 'll not forget the men.

III.

Then let us meet our untried fate,
With earnest, trustful soul ;
No common lot is ours, my friends,
We 'll seek no common goal, —



CHORUS.

We'll seek no common goal, my friends,
We'll seek no common goal;
For those who kneel at learning's shrine
Should show no common soul.

IV.

Our lot can ne'er be all unblest,
If in the world we find
Some true and noble-hearted friends,
Like those we leave behind, —

CHORUS.

Like those we leave behind, my friends,
Like those we leave behind;
In form we part, but ne'er in heart,
From friends of auld lang syne.

V.

Old age may leave its wintry frost
On every manly brow;
May change our forms, but not the hearts,
That throb so warmly now, —

CHORUS.

That throb so warmly now, my friends,
That throb so warmly now;
Our hearts may be as young in love,
Beneath the hoary brow.

VI.

One hearty grasp, one lingering gaze,
Then fill your glasses high;
Drink hand in hand to bygone days,
And then Good by, Good by! —

CHORUS.

One hearty grasp, our lingering gaze,
Then fill your glasses high;
Drink hand in hand to bygone days,
And then Good by, Good by!

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